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No. 1478

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ALBANIA

TEXT OF STATEMENT BY EUROPEAN MARXIST-LENINIST PARTIES

Tirana ATA in English 1010 GMT 4 Nov 77 LD

[Text] Tirana 4 November, ATA--Today the Albanian newspapers ZERI I POPULLIT and BASHKIMI publish the joint statement of the Communist Party of Germany (M-L), the Communist Party of Spain (M-L), the Communist Party of Greece (M-L), the Communist Party of Italy (M-L), and the Portuguese Communist Party (Reconstructed). The statement, which has been taken from VANGUARDIA OBRERA, organ of the Communist Party of Spain (M-L), reads:

Delegations of the Communist Party of Germany (M-L), the Communist Party of Spain (M-L), the Communist Party of Greece (M-L), the Communist Party of Italy (M-L), and the Portuguese Communist Party (Reconstructed), have had fraternal meetings to deal with questions of mutual interest and exchange experience on the class struggle in various countries, as well as to discuss fundamental questions of the Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics.

Our parties are of the opinion that the sharpening of the class struggle in our countries, the development of the situation in Europe, and the development of the world situation require the strengthening of the unity and cooperation among the communist parties. To respond to this need, our parties have begun these joint meetings in which they have discussed the most important current questions of the Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics. These meetings have been held in an atmosphere of profound fraternal and militant unity. The participating parties have decided to sum up the essential outcome in the following joint statement in order to strengthen the common struggle of the working class and the masses of the peoples of our countries, as well as to make their contribution to the unity of the world communist movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

1. On the Situation in Our Countries

The struggle of the parties and the working class in our countries has many common aspects. The yoke of capitalist slavery weighs heavily on the proletariat of our countries. For the working class and the masses of the people, who have risen in struggle, there is but one road to liberate themselves from

exploitation and oppression, the road of the violent overthrow of capitalism through the revolution, the road of the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialism.

At present the struggle of the working class and the working people is directed, first and foremost, against the consequences of the deep crisis which has crippled our countries and the whole capitalist-revisionist world system. Millions of workers have abandoned their countries in search of jobs and minimum living conditions, have emigrated to foreign soil where as emigrant workers they are subject to special exploitation and oppression by the capitalists. On the other hand, hundreds of thousands of them have now been forced to return to their own countries where they fill the ranks of the unemployed. The youth and women are subjected to special oppression and exploitation. Unemployment among the youth is increasing. In the enterprises, the capitalists are intensifying the exploitation and imposing monstrously high rates of work. As a result, the number of fatal accidents at work is increasing and the maiming of the workers and occupational diseases are increasing. The fall in real wages, the increase in prices, inflation, and increasing taxes, are causing the ever greater deterioration of the economic situation of the working people of our countries. The working class and the masses of the people in our countries are fighting with more and more determination against the efforts of the bourgeoisie and the bourgeois governments that are trying to load the burden of the crisis on to the backs of working people.

The working class, and the masses of the people in our countries who have suffered greatly under the fascist terror, are still struggling today against fascism and social-fascism. In Spain, the fascist dictatorship is decked out today in monarchic and parliamentary robes, striving in this way to get out of the profound crisis it is in, to cope with the revolutionary movement of the masses with the fraud of a false "democracy", and to facilitate its complete integration into NATO and the European Common Market (EEC). In East Germany, the social-fascist dictatorship of the new revisionist bourgeoisie is reigning. In Greece and Portugal, the fascist dictatorships were overthrown or replaced as a result of various factors, including the heroic struggle of the peoples of the respective countries. Despite this, the fascist forces, incited by imperialism and the big bourgeoisie, are active and threatening in both these countries. In Italy and West Germany, the monopoly bourgeoisie are hastening the fascistisation of the state apparatus in all fields and, at the same time, inciting the development of fascist organizations and their paramilitary terrorist gangs. The bourgeoisie is trying to suppress the struggles of the working class and the masses of the people, their strikes and demonstrations, by means of the increasing repression exercised by the state, through the expansion of the police and army apparatus, and the fascist and social-fascist terror.

The peoples of our countries, who have suffered the consequences of two world wars prepared and unleashed by the imperialists, like all the peoples of the world, are faced with the growing danger of a new imperialist world war. While officially there is talk about peace, "detente", and disarmament, in

order to deceive the peoples, in reality the armaments race and the preparations for war are being incessantly stepped up. War expenditure, particularly that of the two superpowers (the United States and the Soviet Union) as well as of all the other imperialist states, is continually increasing. Ever larger sectors of production are being directed towards military purposes. The working class and the masses of the people are becoming more and more aware of the need for resolute struggle against the policy of war of imperialism, and especially against the two superpowers.

2. The Character and Essential Contradictions of Our Epoch

The epoch in which we are living is the epoch of imperialism and the proletarian revolution, and the existing situation in the world is a result of the development and sharpening of the fundamental contradictions of this epoch, which were analyzed by Lenin and Stalin. These contradictions are developing on the basis of the contradictions which pervade the whole historical epoch of capitalism, that is, the contradiction between the social character of production and the private capitalist character of appropriation.

--The contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie.

--The contradiction between the socialist system and the capitalist system.

--The contradiction between the oppressed peoples and nations on the one hand, and imperialism on the other.

--The contradictions among imperialist states and financial groups.

These contradictions and the struggles deriving from them are linked with one another and interact reciprocally. None of these contradictions can be wiped out or denied.

In analyzing the development of these contradictions, it is necessary to keep in mind also the specific features of the present-day world, thus, the revisionist countries are part of the capitalist system, because in them socialism and dictatorship of the proletariat have long since been replaced, capitalism has been completely restored, and the new bourgeoisie has established its own social-fascist dictatorship. Today, all the imperialist powers, and in particular the two superpowers, are actively opposing the oppressed peoples and nations. Among the interimperialist contradictions, today the contradiction between U.S. imperialism and its allies on the one hand, and social-imperialism and its allies on the other hand, has emerged as the principal contradiction.

The two imperialist superpowers, U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, constitute the biggest international exploiters and oppressors, the greatest enemies of the freedom and independence of the nations, the revolution, and socialism. While they collaborate in struggle against the peoples and the revolution, they are competing for world hegemony. Today, the main

danger of new imperialist wars, and especially of a new imperialist world war, results from their rivalry in the struggle for world hegemony.

Each of the two superpowers is trying to win the trust of the peoples through deception and the use of demagogic, trying for its own aggressive aims to profit from the just struggles being waged by the peoples against the other superpower. Thus, U.S. imperialism presents itself before the peoples as a protector [as received] power in the face of the expansionist pretensions of Soviet social-imperialism, while Soviet social-imperialism uses the slogan of anti-imperialist struggle in a demagogic way to put the just struggles of the peoples against U.S. imperialism under its influence and control. However, the peoples who are fighting for their liberation from the yoke of imperialism, and do not want to exchange one slavery with another, cannot rely on one superpower to fight the other. The two imperialist superpowers represent, in the same extent and to the same degree, the main enemy of the international proletariat, the socialist countries, and the oppressed peoples. Today it is essential to direct the main fire of the international united front against the two superpowers, against imperialism, capitalism, reaction, and revisionism.

However, the two superpowers are not the only enemies of the international proletariat, the socialist countries, and the oppressed peoples. The other imperialist and capitalist powers are also their enemies. The reactionary capitalist character of these countries has not altered in the least, their practice of exploiting and oppressing the peoples has not altered in the least, and their hostility to socialism and communism has not altered in the least. In the struggle for the triumph of the revolution and socialism, it is necessary to take advantage of the contradictions between capitalist and imperialist states, on the one hand, and the two superpowers, on the other.

But here we are speaking of contradictions within the ranks of the enemies of the revolution and socialism, because these capitalist and imperialist states are not allies of the peoples in struggle against the superpowers. In reality, despite the more or less abrasive contradictions that exist between them and the superpowers, these capitalist and imperialist states are integrated to this or that degree, and in this or that form in the systems of military alliances and blocs of the superpowers.

The struggle against the two superpowers demands a life and death struggle against the aggressive military blocs, against NATO, which is under the direction of U.S. imperialism, as well as against the Warsaw Pact, directed by the Soviet social imperialists. NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and all the bourgeois and revisionist armies which have been incorporated into each of these blocs, represent the biggest armed forces to attack the revolution and socialism, and the freedom and independence of the peoples and nations. The two military blocs constitute the main implements in the hands of the two superpowers to prepare and launch imperialist wars.

In Europe, the two imperialist superpowers and their aggressive military blocs are confronting each other. In this strategic area, the two superpowers are relentlessly increasing the number of their troops and the annihilating capacity of their weapons. Western Europe is hitched to the war chariot of NATO, which has eliminated or restricted the independence of those countries. The Warsaw Pact is keeping the countries of Eastern Europe under military occupation and strangling the aspirations of their peoples for independence.

Likewise, it is necessary to fight against both the EEC and CEMA. The monopoly bourgeoisie of the countries of Western Europe claims that the EEC is a means to increase the joint prosperity of the West European peoples and for the independence of Western Europe in face of the superpowers. In reality, the European Common Market is an instrument of the monopolies to suppress and exploit the peoples of Western Europe and the other peoples of Latin America, Asia, and Africa. Although U.S. imperialism is not formally a member of the EEC, it plays a dominant role in it. It is a dangerous illusion, if not a fraud, to claim that the European Common Market represents a force against the two superpowers or serves, the interests of the peoples. The European Common Market is a tool of the West European imperialists and U.S. imperialism to suppress and exploit the peoples, to oppose the revolution and socialism.

Contrary to what the new bourgeoisie in the revisionist countries claims today, CEMA does not serve the "socialist integration" nor does it assist the prosperity of the peoples of the East. Just as capitalism has been completely restored in the revisionist countries, the laws of jungle, characteristic of imperialism, predominate in the relations between the CEMA countries. Thus, CEMA is, first of all, a tool of social imperialism to plunder and enslave the other member countries, a tool of the Soviet social imperialists to secure maximum profits, and for expansion within its own spheres of influence. Like the European Common Market, CEMA is directed against the freedom and independence of the peoples, against the revolution and socialism. The forces of the revolution and socialism are becoming stronger in the struggle against the camp of the counterrevolution comprised of imperialism, with the two superpowers at the head, capitalism, reaction, and revisionism.

The existence of the socialist countries, which consistently carry on the Marxist-Leninist line and resolutely uphold proletarian internationalism, has very great importance for the international proletariat and the revolutionary movement throughout the world. The contradiction between socialist countries and imperialism is a class contradiction.

The fundamental character of this contradiction is based on the fact that the countries of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and those where the bourgeois dictatorship prevails, are irreconcilably opposed to one another. For the international proletariat and the peoples who are fighting, the socialist countries provide a shining example and are important fortresses in the struggle against imperialism, capitalism, reaction, and revisionism.

At present, we are witnesses of a period in which important revolutionary struggles are going on, which prove once again that the international proletariat represents the decisive and leading force in the struggle for freedom and independence, against fascism and the imperialist war, and for the revolution and socialism. Likewise, the proletariat is showing that it is the only consistently revolutionary class today. Because of its class situation and class interests, the proletariat is the genuine protagonist of the socialist revolution and the ideals of communism. It is only the proletariat, headed by the Marxist-Leninist party, which can lead and carry the revolutionary struggles through to victory.

The wide-ranging struggle of oppressed peoples against imperialism and internal reaction, and especially against the two superpowers, has assumed major proportions. The national liberation and anti-imperialist movement of the oppressed peoples continues to strike telling blows at imperialism, and represents the biggest strategic reserve of the proletarian revolution in our epoch. Under the leadership of the working class and its Communist Party, the revolution for national liberation will march triumphantly forward towards socialism in the process of uninterrupted revolution.

The increased severity of all the fundamental contradictions is a symptom of the collapse of the imperialist world system of the general crisis of capitalism, which is growing deeper day by day. The world situation today is complicated, but in general it is favorable for the struggle of the proletariat and the oppressed peoples. Imperialism, with U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism at the head, is tight in the grip of a deep crisis. At the same time, the world front of the working class, the socialist countries, and the oppressed peoples and nations, under the leadership of the international proletariat headed by the Marxist-Leninist parties, against imperialism, and especially against the two superpowers, against capitalism, reaction, and revisionism, is developing and growing stronger. All the continents are seething because of the upsurge of the revolutionary movement which is undermining the very foundations of the old world of oppression and exploitation. The revolution and socialism are on the agenda throughout the world.

3. Our Tasks in the Class Struggle

The present situation in our countries proves with the greatest clarity that capitalism cannot alter and replace the laws which determine its development. The struggle of the monopoly groups for maximum profits, anarchy, and the absence of planning of production are essential features of the capitalist mode of production, which is based on the exploitation of the proletariat by the bourgeoisie. In the present deep crisis of "overproduction," the contradiction between social production and capitalist private appropriation is expressing itself with its full force. The deep crisis, which is accelerating the relative and absolute impoverishment of the proletariat, as well as the progressive ruin of small farmers and other small producers, is accompanied with the mass destruction of social wealth. In capitalism, the relations of production long ago turned irreparably into shackles for the productive forces.

Imperialism is sharpening all the contradictions of capitalism to the maximum. Imperialism is parasitic capitalism in decay, the highest and last stage of capitalism.

From the economic viewpoint, the monopoly bourgeoisie is the most powerful section of the bourgeoisie. The domination of a small group of monopolies, which concentrate the biggest part of the economic power in their hands, and which the apparatus of the bourgeois state is absolutely subject, is totally reactionary. Crises, fascism, and predatory wars accompany imperialism, just as the shadow accompanies the body.

Bearing these facts in mind, it is not possible to have common interests between the proletariat and the monopoly bourgeoisie in our countries. Such common interests do not exist, either with regard to the struggle for national independence against the two superpowers, or with regard to the threat of a new imperialistic world war. On the contrary, the situation in our countries is characterized by the fact that the contradiction between the proletariat and the working masses, on the one hand, and the monopoly bourgeoisie, on the other, is rapidly becoming more acute.

Our Marxist-Leninist parties are unanimously of the opinion that, as vanguard revolutionary parties of the proletariat, it is their duty to resolutely combat the propaganda of revisionists and opportunists of all hues, who, under any pretext, call on the proletariat and the popular masses to give up the struggle in defense of their interests and seek reconciliation with the bourgeoisie. On the contrary, we communists must strengthen our stand at the head of the struggles of the proletariat, farm workers, poor peasants, the worker and student youth. In this context, our parties defend the Leninist thesis that the working masses of the countryside, especially the farm workers, the semi-proletarians of the countryside, and the poor peasants, constitute the main ally of the proletariat in the struggle for the revolution and socialism. The struggles of the popular masses of our countries are taking place with an ever greater awareness that the domination of the bourgeoisie must be overthrown, and that the system of the exploitation of man by man must be ended.

Our parties support and lead the struggle of the working class and the working masses against unemployment and inflation, against the reduction of wages and super-exploitation, against the attempts of the bourgeoisie to shift the burden of the crisis on to the backs of working people. In these struggles our parties are tempering the revolutionary unity of the working class and all the working people. By combatting all forms of the ideology which preaches class conciliation, our parties help in the promotion and the development of the consciousness of the working people that their interests are of such a character as to be incompatible with those of the bourgeoisie, as well as the absolute necessity for the social revolution, in order to make a radical improvement in their situation.

In the struggle against fascism and social-fascism, against the reactionary violence of the governments and the apparatus of bourgeois states, against the terror of the fascist gangs, our parties resolutely encourage the anti-fascist struggle of the masses of the people, and the creation of broad fronts of the anti-fascist struggle of the masses. During these struggles it is essential to expose the true role of revisionism and social democracy, which are trying systematically to disarm the people's forces, thus opening the way to fascism. It is essential to resolutely combat the stand of some opportunists who demand that the struggle against the fascist forces should be abandoned on the pretext that in the struggle against Soviet social-fascism these forces would allegedly be on the side of the people.

Our parties stress the necessity of responding to the reactionary and fascist violence of the bourgeoisie with the revolutionary violence of the masses. While leading the struggles against reaction and fascism, our parties are working tirelessly to make the masses aware that capitalism, above all finance [as received] capitalism, is the source of fascism, and consequently, that fascism and social-fascism cannot be rooted out once and for all except by overthrowing capitalism.

Our parties are mobilizing the working class and the masses of the people in a broad front against the imperialist policy of war, especially against that of the two superpowers. It is our duty to raise the consciousness of the working class and the masses of the people in everything which has to do with the danger of a new imperialist world war, and to smash any illusion about "detente" and so-called disarmament, propagated by the bourgeoisie and revisionism. The consistent struggle against imperialism, especially against the two superpowers, constitutes the only possible way to prevent a new imperialist world war. In every country, the triumph of the revolution and socialism constitutes the greatest contribution to the struggle against those who are to blame for imperialist wars. Imperialism means war, and the elimination of any war will be possible only through the overthrow of imperialism throughout the world.

While fighting imperialism's policy of war, it is necessary to fight determinedly against the standpoints of opportunists who, under the pretext of the danger of war, propagate capitulation to imperialism and reconciliation with it, or trumpet the social-chauvinist propaganda according to which if war unleashes, it would be necessary to rank [as received] on the side of one of the superpowers or on the side of the local bourgeoisie. Fighting against these revisionist and social-chauvinist concepts, the communists must strengthen the conviction of the masses in the revolutionary perspective, according to which either the revolution will prevent war or the war will lead to the revolution.

The communists must mobilize the masses against the main instigators of war, that is, against the two superpowers, against the aggressive military blocs as well as against the war preparations of the monopoly bourgeoisie and the reactionary governments of every country. We communists have the duty to

fight so that the workers of all countries, the working masses and the oppressed peoples, rise in solidarity, in struggle against the instigators of imperialist wars, with the aim of overthrowing them.

While fighting against the threat of imperialist war, we communists have the duty to prepare the working class and the other masses of the people in every country in case the outbreak of a new imperialist war cannot be avoided. In such a situation, the working class and masses of the people of every country must oppose the reactionary imperialist war with just revolutionary struggle with the aim of overthrowing those who cause the war, and the ruling classes, to ensure the triumph of the revolution and socialism, and to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Our parties are developing all these struggles with the aim of creating the necessary conditions for the triumph of the revolution and socialism in our countries, that is, for the violent overthrow of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and capitalism, for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the construction of socialism, and the continuation of the revolution until the classless society, communism, is achieved. This is the historic mission of the proletariat long since pointed out by Marx and Engels, and the entire struggle of our parties serves the [word indistinct] of this mission.

4. The Counterrevolutionary Role of Modern Revisionism

Our parties consider that now the force which is trying to prevent the proletariat from carrying out its great historic mission is, in the first place, modern revisionism. Today, as yesterday, social democracy is making every effort to lead the proletariat into the positions of class collaboration, but it is modern revisionism, and above all, Khrushchevite revisionism, which, after completely betraying Marxism-Leninism and the cause of communism, constitutes the main enemy in the ranks of the working class. The revisionist parties are a result of the degeneration of former revolutionary communist parties. They try to deceive the working people by disguising their betrayal of working class interests and Marxism-Leninism, continue to use the label of communist, whereas in reality [they] have taken the road of counterrevolution. The revisionist parties have placed themselves in the service of capitalism and oppose the revolution, socialism, and the dictatorship of the proletariat. They deny the need for violent revolution and, indeed, some of them do not even formally defend the dictatorship of the proletariat. In order to hinder the proletariat from following the road of violent revolution, they trumpet the socalled peaceful road of transition from capitalism to socialism. In compliance with the circumstances, they go so far as to support even the most reactionary measures of the bourgeoisie, and make compromises with U.S. imperialism. Step by step they are following the path opened by the old social democrats after their betrayal of Marxism, a betrayal which led only to the splitting and disarming of the working class in the face of the bourgeoisie and fascism, and this allowed fascism to attain state power. While serving the bourgeoisie of their own countries, at the same time the revisionist

parties are also serving the interests of Russian social imperialism, directly or indirectly. They deny the need for violent revolution and, indeed, some of them don the face of the bourgeoisie and fascism, and this allowed fascism to attack Russian social imperialism, directly or indirectly.

At present, modern revisionism is split into various trends in rivalry with one another. One of these trends is also "Eurocommunism." In essence, its revisionist theses aim at the liquidation of the struggle for national and social liberation, the struggle for the revolution, socialism, and the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is the main objective of all revisionist trends. The struggle against Titoite revisionism also is absolutely indispensable. Basing themselves on the thesis of a so-called "nonalignment," the Titoite revisionists are trying to liquidate the struggle of the oppressed peoples for national liberation, and this constitutes support for the two superpowers and the other imperialist powers. At the same time, the Titoites are trying to hinder the proletariat from fighting for socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat, in opposition to which they advocate the capitalist model of their "workers' self-administration."

In the countries where the modern revisionists are in power, they employ the great slogan of the dictatorship of the proletariat to deceive the working class and the working people of these countries, concealing the fact that capitalism has long been restored there, and that in those countries a social-fascist dictatorship in the service of the new bourgeoisie has been established. In some revisionist countries, the new bourgeoisie continue demagogically to describe what is nothing but a social-fascist dictatorship as the dictatorship of the proletariat. In other countries, such as in the Soviet Union, they use such nomenclature as "the state of the entire people" to conceal the class character of the social-fascist dictatorship. Relying on this demagogery, they are trying to hinder the working class and the working masses of these countries from recommencing the fight for the socialist revolution and the re-establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Because of this, it is essential not only to wage a large-scale ideological and political struggle against modern revisionism, but also to promote the class struggle in all fields in order to expose modern revisionism in the eyes of the broad masses that it has betrayed. It is essential that modern revisionists in the mass movement are isolated through the struggle of the Marxist-Leninists who are working tirelessly with the aim of attracting the masses to the revolutionary line. Marxist-Leninists must wage a resolute struggle against all trends of modern revisionism in defense of Marxism-Leninism.

5. The New International Opportunist Current and the "Theory of Three Worlds"

Our parties see with deep concern the present-day efforts to develop a new international opportunist current against the Marxist-Leninist movement on an international scale, a current which has as its aim the utter falsification of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and the splitting of the ranks of the communist movement.

This new international opportunist current pretends that it is fighting modern revisionism in a particularly consistent way. But in reality it is in complete accord with the ideology of modern revisionism on all the fundamental issues on which Marxism-Leninism has been betrayed. In reality, this current denigrates Marxism-Leninism and serves the bourgeoisie and imperialism. The new opportunists make use, in a demagogic way, of the existing danger of a new world war, but not with the aim of mobilizing the (?popular masses) to combat (?it), but with the aim of strengthening NATO and the EEC, with the aim of supporting the war preparations of U.S. imperialism and its allies.

This international opportunist trend recognizes social-imperialism as the only major enemy. But the great clamour of these modern opportunists against social-imperialism and against revisionism has nothing at all to do with the revolutionary interests of the proletariat and the popular masses. This opportunist trend is using the necessary and correct slogan of the struggle against Soviet social-imperialism to call on the proletariat and the working masses to put an end to the struggle against U.S. imperialism and any other imperialism, against the reactionary bourgeoisie and the reactionaries of all tendencies, to unite with the most savage forces of the counterrevolution, under the pretext of fighting in unity with them against Soviet social-imperialism. This new international opportunist trend describes the correct actions of the masses against NATO, against the U.S. domination, and against the local bourgeoisie as social-fascist maneuvers, and tries to present the reactionary bourgeoisie as an ally of the proletariat. The new opportunists preach the subjugation of the interests of the proletariat to the interests of the bourgeoisie, allegedly for the sake of national defense.

In this way, the new international opportunist trend is directly playing the game of the Russian social-imperialists. The propaganda which advocates the military strengthening and arming of U.S. imperialism, NATO, as well as other imperialist states, the propaganda which advocates the need for alliance, or the establishment, at present, of an armistice with its own imperialist bourgeoisie in the western imperialist states, facilitates the maneuvers of social-imperialism, which is interested in camouflaging its rivalry with the other superpower with its clamour about the anti-imperialist struggle. With its demagogic, this propaganda drives the working masses, who aspire to socialism, into the arms of revisionism. This policy, through which it is claimed that Soviet social-imperialism is being isolated, is in fact a particularly effective means to strengthen both social-imperialism itself and its agents in the western countries, and facilitates the preparation of the ground for the realization of its aggressive plans.

The new international opportunist trend is opposed, both in theory and in fact, to the class struggle of the proletariat, the struggle for the revolution, socialism, and the dictatorship of the proletariat, opposed to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The theoretical basis of this new international opportunist trend is the so-called "theory of three worlds." The new opportunist trend presents this theory as the fundamental strategy of the international communist movement. Our parties declare categorically that the "theory of three worlds" can never constitute the strategic basis of the world communist movement, that this theory is not a Marxist-Leninist theory, but a revision and complete falsification of Marxism-Leninism. The strategy which derives from this theory is not a Marxist-Leninist strategy, but a counterrevolutionary strategy directed against the interests of the proletariat and the oppressed peoples, against the revolution and socialism.

The so-called "theory of three worlds" is in complete opposition to the teachings of Lenin and Stalin as to the character of our epoch, which is the epoch of imperialism and the proletarian revolution, and to the analysis that Lenin and Stalin made to its fundamental contradictions.

Thus, the "theory of three worlds" negates the fundamental contradiction of our epoch, that between socialism and capitalism. The socialist countries do not exist in the scheme of the "three worlds". In this scheme, the socialist countries are ranked along with the fascist regimes, such as on Brazil, Chile, or that of the Shah of Iran, which comprise part of the so-called "third world." In this theory, the importance of socialist countries for the international proletariat and the world communist movement is completely negated. Despite this, for the world communist movement and the international proletariat, the existence of socialist countries constitutes their greatest historic victory. And even though, due to the betrayal of the modern revisionists, the socialist camp does not exist today, as it emerged after World War II, this does not alter this fact. Even if little socialist Albania were the only socialist country in the world, it would be of very great importance for the international proletariat and the world communist movement in general, because the dictatorship of the proletariat has been established in that country, socialism has been transformed into a reality, and the oppression and exploitation of the working class have been liquidated. Therefore, even if, in fact, it were the only socialist country in the world, Albania would represent the aspirations, hopes, and aims of the international proletariat, and would be a bastion of the world revolution confronting imperialism and the old world of oppression and exploitation. Any theory which denies the importance of socialist countries is anti-Leninist. In the socialist countries, this theory weakens the struggle in defense of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and in the capitalist countries it is directed against the struggle of the proletariat for the socialist revolution by trying to shut off its perspectives.

The "theory of three worlds" negates the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. At the same time, it negates the great historic mission of the proletariat and its leading role in the struggle for the revolution and socialism. The "theory of three worlds" is opposed to the struggle for the socialist revolution in the capitalist countries, the main protagonist of which is the proletariat. This theory negates the leading role of the

proletariat in the struggle for national liberation. However, the leading role of the proletariat in this struggle, which it realizes through its Communist Party, is the essential condition which guarantees that this struggle will develop on a consistent anti-imperialist course, and that the national liberation revolution will lead triumphantly to socialism in the process of the uninterrupted revolution. According to the "theory of three worlds", the proletariat of the capitalist countries of the so-called "second world" ought to enter into alliance with its own reactionary bourgeoisie, which oppresses and exploits it, and the proletariat of the dependent countries ought to cease the struggle against internal reaction and allow the bourgeoisie to lead the struggle for national liberation. The "theory of three worlds" completely negates the fundamental principle of Marxism, according to which the class struggle is the motor of history. It is a revisionist theory of class conciliation and class collaboration.

The "theory of three worlds" completely negates the contradiction between the oppressed peoples and nations on the one hand, and imperialism on the other hand, and accepts only one contradiction, that between the so-called "third world" and the so-called "first world". The capitalist and imperialist states of the so-called "second world", that is, the imperialists of Western Europe, Japanese imperialism, etc, are presented as allies of the dependent countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The colonialist and neo-colonialist exploitation of the countries dependent on these imperialists of the so-called "second world" (?is) described as a "dialogue", and even an "alliance", between "the second and third worlds", minimizing and even prettifying this exploitation. To maintain such a stand towards the policy of the imperialists of Western Europe and Japan in regard to the oppressed peoples means to support the colonialist and neocolonialist exploitation and oppression, to betray the interests of the oppressed peoples, to replace proletarian internationalism with social chauvinism.

The "theory of three worlds" considers the so-called "third world" as the main force of the revolution. In reality, the dependent countries of the so-called "third world" are under the domination of regimes the bulk of which are not only reactionary, antidemocratic, and anticomunist but, moreover, are completely linked with imperialism. Such lackeys of imperialism do not, in any way, represent a force against imperialism. On the contrary, it is necessary that the revolutionary peoples overthrow these regimes through struggle in order to liberate themselves from imperialism.

Without doubt, it is the duty of the proletariat of the capitalist countries to condemn and fight the policy of aggression and blackmail of imperialism and social-imperialism against the governments of dependent countries. But the real place of the proletariat is, in no way, shoulder to shoulder with the governments, the oligarchy, the compradore bourgeoisie, but shoulder to shoulder with the proletariat, the masses of the people, and the genuine anti-imperialist forces of these countries.

The "theory of three worlds" completely falsifies the interimperialist contradictions which exist in the world today, as well as the stand of Marxism-Leninism towards these contradictions. The "theory of three worlds" claims that interimperialist contradictions, which are contradictions between the enemies of the revolution and socialism, the contradictions between the imperialists of the so-called "second world" and the two superpowers, are contradictions between the enemies and friends of the people, and this is how it presents them. In this way, it tries to present all the imperialist and capitalist states of the so-called "second world" as allies of the international proletariat and the oppressed peoples. In reality, these imperialist and capitalist states are integrated into the systems of the alliances and blocs of the two superpowers, and the monopoly bourgeoisie of those countries has betrayed the national interests.

In practice, the new international opportunist trend has now changed its thesis on the so-called "first world". This trend claims that U.S. imperialism is in decline and decay, and that for this reason Soviet social-imperialism, in fact, constitutes the only enemy of the peoples. This trend considers U.S. imperialism an ally of a special category. In conformity with this, the defenders of the "theory of three worlds" preach more or less openly the strengthening of NATO, the European Common Market, the U.S. presence in Europe, etc. All this brings out the antagonistic contradiction that exists between the "theory of three worlds" and Marxism-Leninism in regard to the question of how the interimperialist contradictions should be exploited. The defenders of the "theory of three worlds" aim at the strengthening of U.S. imperialism and the imperialists of the so-called "second world" with the intention of uniting with them against Russian social-imperialism. On the other hand, the Marxist-Leninists take advantage of the interimperialist contradictions, in conformity with the teachings of Lenin and Stalin, to weaken imperialism in general and create revolutionary situations.

The "theory of three worlds" strengthens the enemies of the revolution and socialism, supports the war preparations of the U.S. imperialism and its imperialist allies, and is aimed against the struggle of the proletariat in the capitalist countries for the socialist revolution, as well as against the struggle of the oppressed peoples for national liberation. For all these reasons, our parties express the need for a resolute struggle against the "theory of three worlds" and against the new international (?opportunism).

Our parties stress the need to defend proletarian internationalism against modern revisionism and social chauvinism. Lenin educated the international proletariat by insisting that "there is one, and only one, genuine internationalism: the work full of self-sacrifice for the development of the revolutionary movement and the revolutionary struggle in your own country, support (through propaganda, sympathy, material aid), for such a struggle, such a line, and only such, in all countries without exception."

This is how our parties understand militant proletarian internationalism today.

The implementation of proletarian internationalism requires that the unity and cooperation between the Marxist-Leninist parties must be deepened and strengthened. In each country there is and can be only one Communist Party which holds aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism. Therefore, the struggle for the unity of the world Marxist-Leninist movement means, above all, the consolidation and strengthening of fraternal realtions between the genuine communist parties.

It is a fact that there are people who are following in practice a policy directed against the unity of the communist movement, with the aim of imposing the "theory of three worlds" and other opportunist concepts. Efforts are being made to exert pressure on various sister parties, to split them, and create factions in their ranks. In a series of countries, groups of opportunists and provocateurs are supported against the existing communist parties, and the creation of such groups is encouraged. On the other hand, in practice, relations are severed with the sister parties for the sole reason that they do not accept this opportunist line, at a time when the above-mentioned groups of opportunists and provocateurs, which are completely isolated from the masses, are described as "communist parties" for the sole reason that they mechanically repeat the opportunist stands. Such an entirely unprincipled policy is a sabotage of the unity of the world communist movement and an attempt to split it.

In the struggle for the strengthening and deepening of the unity and cooperation of the Marxist-Leninist parties, it is necessary to profit from all the opportunities which present themselves to establish bilateral and multilateral contacts, to coordinate the common struggle in every more effective [word indistinct] as well as to adopt joint statements.

In this context, our parties welcome the joint statement of the Marxist-Leninist parties of Latin America as an important success in this struggle. At the same time and in the same direction, we underline the great importance of the international rallies which have been held during the current year in Rome, Ludwigshafen, Athens, and Lisbon.

Our parties have the same opinion that the defense of and solidarity with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today the only socialist country in Europe, is a primary duty of proletarian internationalism. The dictatorship of the proletariat is growing steadily stronger, and socialism is being built in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, under the leadership [words indistinct] with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, and in the difficult conditions of the capitalist-revisionist encirclement. Our parties hold that the report delivered by Comrade Enver Hoxha at the 7th Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania constitutes a document of great importance for the strategy and tactics of the world communist movement, as well as a brilliant weapon for the revolutionary understanding of the class struggle on an international scale at the present time. The Party of Labour of Albania and Comrade Enver Hoxha provide a brilliant example of the Marxist-Leninist

determination and revolutionary courage that fills our parties with enthusiasm, and we once again hail the determined and courageous stand adopted by the Party of Labour of Albania in its protracted and courageous struggle against all forms of opportunism and revisionism.

In their statement, the sister parties honor the memory of Comrade Mao Tse-tung on the occasion of the first anniversary of his death.

The world communist movement will develop and become stronger despite the difficulties, because it gains strength from the invincible theory of Marxism-Leninism, and from the great tempests of the class struggle. The resolute militant alliance of the international proletariat, socialist countries and oppressed peoples will undoubtedly deal ever heavier blows to imperialism, headed by the two superpowers, capitalism, reaction, and revisionism. The revolutionary struggle, guided on the basis of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will overthrow imperialism in every country, and will put an end to the capitalist society of exploitation and oppression. The socialist revolution will triumph the world over.

Long live Marxism-Leninism.

Long live proletarian internationalism.

Proletarians of all countries, unite.

[Signed] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany (Marxist-Leninist)

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Spain (Marxist-Leninist)

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece (Marxist-Leninist)

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Italy (Marxist-Leninist)

The Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party (Reconstructed).

CSO: 2020

ALBANIA

HOXHA WORKS, RECENT PRESS ARTICLES PUBLISHED ABROAD

Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 21 Oct 77 p 1

[Article: "More Works of Comrade Enver Hoxha and Documents of the Albanian Workers Party Published Abroad"]

[Text] (ATA)--Recently, the book "The Albanian Workers Party Face to Face With Khrushchevite Revisionism," containing materials from the 19th volume of the works of Comrade Enver Hoxha, was put into circulation in Ecuador in the Spanish language.

The book entitled "The Principled Struggle Carried on by the Albanian Workers Party Against the Soviet Revisionists," containing documents from the 20th, 21st, and 22d volumes of the works of Comrade Enver Hoxha, has been published in Portugal under the auspices of the Portuguese Communist Party (Reconstructed).

The Norman Bethune Institute in Canada has published and put into circulation in English, the first volume of the selected works of Comrade Enver Hoxha containing materials from the period of the Anti-Fascist National Liberation War and of the rebuilding of the country, as well as the report of Comrade Enver Hoxha to the Seventh AWP Congress, published in the Punjabi language and the book "The Albanian Workers Party on Party Life and Construction," in English.

The report of Comrade Enver Hoxha delivered at the Seventh AWP Congress has also been published in Mexico.

In many countries, the Marxist-Leninist press has published the ZERI I POPULLIT article of 7 July 1977, "The Theory and Practice of the Revolution," the brochure "Conversation with Chou En-lai," and the article by Comrade Enver Hoxha, "Khrushchev on His Knees Before Tito,"

The article "The Theory and Practice of the Revolution" was published in brochure form by the "Roter Morgen" Publishing House in West Germany (in

English, French, Spanish, and German), by the Nouveau Bureau d'Edition and the Norman Bethune publishing houses in France, by the Norman Bethune Institute in Canada (in English, French, Persian, Hindi, and Punjabi) by the Devrimci Proletarya Yayınlari and the Komun Yayınlari publishing houses in Turkey. It was also published in Japan, Mexico, Austria, Sweden, the United States, Denmark, Holland, etc.

The Norman Bethune Publishing House in France also published in special brochures: "Conversation With Chou En-lai," the articles "Khrushchev on His Knees Before Tito" and "The Crisis of Modern Italian Revisionism" and the report of Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, "Some Basic Issues of the Revolutionary Policy of the Albanian Workers Party in Regard to the Development of the Class Struggle." (ATA).

CSO: 2100

BULGARIA

USSR HIGHER EDUCATION AID REPORTED

Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 26 Oct 77 AU

[Text] Sofia, 26 Oct (BTA)--More than 8,000 Soviet graduates are working in different branches of the Bulgarian industry, agriculture, on the cultural and scientific front of the country. It is from the Soviet higher educational establishments that the first Bulgarian atomic physicists and power generation specialists, the first electronic engineers, cybernetic engineers and economist-engineers have graduated.

Thirteen hundred people, which is one-third of Bulgaria's masters of science, have defended their dissertations in the Soviet Union and over 3,500 scientific workers and lecturers have been there on a long-term specialization.

In this academic year, 2,800 university students and almost 1,000 post-graduates, are studying in 120 universities and institutes of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Odessa, Sverdlovsk and other Soviet cities.

The training of specialists in the Soviet Union is done under conditions extremely favorable for Bulgaria. The Bulgarian side pays only personal-expense allowances to the students, while the remaining expenses are shouldered by the hosts.

Huge is the Soviet assistance rendered in organizing the Bulgarian higher education. The Soviet experience is being widely employed in the drawing up of curricula, in the management and planning of the educational process, in the organization of student's research work, etc. The lectures in the 24 most important subjects are read according to identical higher-educational curricula. The students use the same textbooks and other aids.

Very popular is the practice of employing Soviet lecturers, while a most recent practice is for those lecturers to be taken on the staff with the various departments. In the last 2 years alone, 60 Soviet professors read lectures in Sofia and Plovdiv universities, in the higher mechanical and electrical engineering and the mining-geological institutes.

Very intensive is also the exchange of students for vocational training. Last year 1,200 Bulgarian students practiced in Soviet higher educational establishments.

Bulgarian and Soviet higher educational establishment coordinate their research plans, as well. At present they work jointly on 150 themes of major economic significance.

CSO: 2020

BULGARIA

POLISH JOINT SESSION VIEWS SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL TIES

Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 27 Oct 77 AU

[Text] Sofia, 27 Oct (BTA)--Notable progress of Bulgaro-Polish scientific and technological cooperation was reported at the joint session of the bodies of the Committee for Science, Technological Progress and Higher Education of Bulgaria and the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology of Poland held here today.

As it was pointed out in the speeches of the heads of these two central organs of science and technology in the two countries, Mr Nacho Papzov and Mr Solwester Kaliski, and in the statements of other participants in the session the coordination of plans for scientific and technological development and the joint researches have favorable effect on raising the effectiveness of scientific services in a number of important economic branches.

In 1971-1976 Bulgaro-Polish teams worked jointly on 120 problems and themes in the sphere of ferrous and powder metallurgy, engineering, electronics and electrical engineering, shipbuilding, power generation, etc., which resulted in many new products and materials, new progressive technologies, savings of raw materials and investments.

Other important achievements of the joint Bulgaro-Polish efforts are the designs and technological documentation for construction of 100,000-ton tankers, the technologies of full cathode and protective coatings for ships, production of alluminum powder for metallurgy, automated control systems for different production processes in chemical industry, power generation, sea transport, instrumentmaking.

In the 1976-1980 5-year period joint researches are carried out into 90 problems, 13 of which are under the special control of the Bulgaro-Polish sub-commission for scientific and technological cooperation. Considerable attention is attached to the issues pertaining to environment conservation, geological prospecting and geophysical researches, raising the productivity of animal husbandry and plant-breeding.

"The major guidelines for development of scientific and technological co-operation between Bulgaria and Poland after 1980" were discussed at the session, as well as a cooperation plan between the Committee for Science, Technological Progress and Higher Education and the Polish Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology for the 1978-1980 period. The plan will be signed tomorrow.

CSO: 2020

BULGARIA

FERROMAGNETS PLANT SUCCESSES REPORTED

Sofia BTA in English 0805 GMT 26 Oct 77 AU

[Text] Sofia, 26 Oct (BTA)--The country's only plant for ferromagnets is in the town of Pernik. The plant uses technology supplied by the Japanese company "TDK Electronics." In the recently built plant, the shop for cast and hard ferrites is fitted out with modern Japanese and West German equipment. The plant is one of the most up-to-date of its kind in Europe: 70 to 90 percent of the operations are mechanized and automated. The operations are remote-controlled.

Ferromagnets are widely used in the country's modern industrial branches, such as computing equipment, automation, electronics and instrument-making. The plant turns out cast magnets made of the "Alniko-5" alloy for the radio and television industry, radio-electronics and communications equipment. The "Alniko-5" alloy is part of the license for the production of alloys for cast magnets, purchased from Italy, the workshop for which is fitted out with both Bulgarian and Italian-made machines.

Eng. P. Pomakov, director of the plant and metallurgist by profession, and expert Mihail Minev have invented a method of great efficiency through which magnet alloys and also "ferromag" magnet alloys without cobalt and of high magnetic capacity, are obtained.

The newly invented grinding machine for ferrite material, which is twice as efficient as the available foreign machines of the same kind, too, has been used to great effect. It ensures a continuous technological regime of grinding. The filling and emptying of the machine is mechanized.

The plant exports a considerable part of its output both to the socialist and some capitalist states.

CSO: 2020

BULGARIA

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN-AUSTRIAN CULTURAL COOPERATION--Vienna, 20 Oct (BTA)--The plan for cooperation in the sphere of culture, science and education between Bulgaria and Austria over the 1978-1980 period was initialled (?here) today. The Bulgarian side suggested some changes to the plan. Because of its extraordinary importance, a separate section in the plan is devoted to the major events to mark the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, such as the exhibition "Bulgaria's 1000-year-old hearth" in the Schalburg Castle and the international symposium "problems of archaeological monuments and living cities." The plan provides for other important events, as for example, exchange of (?annual) exhibitions between the national galleries of Austria and Bulgaria, performances by Viennese Philharmonic Players at the Sofia musical weeks, film and musical weeks and an exhibition of the Bulgarian gold treasure from Nagy Szen Miklos, which is owned by the Inna Museum of Art History. Joint historical studies and expansion of youthful cooperation, as also cooperation in education and sport, are envisaged in the plan. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 20 Oct 77 AU]

CSO: 2020

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

'LE MONDE' REPORTS CHARTER 77 DEVELOPMENTS

Paris LE MONDE in French 13-14 Nov 77 p 4 LD

[Report by Manuel Lucbert: "Charter 77 Spokesmen Think the Prague Trial 'Has Damaged the Country's Reputation Abroad'"]

[Text] Vienna--In a letter addressed to the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, the Charter 77 spokesmen state that the most recent trial, which took place in Prague in mid-October, of Messrs Lederer, Ornест, Pavlicek and havel "damaged the reputation and interests of the country abroad." They say that the accusation of subversion was totally unfounded because such an accusation would have to be supported by proof that the accused parties are hostile to socialism, and this is inconceivable since these are men who, on the contrary, have devoted their whole lives to socialism. Some of them have even been decorated for their involvement by the communist authorities.

In fact, Mr Hajek, Mr Hejdanek and Mrs Kubisova stress, the trial ignored the international pacts on human rights ratified by the Czechoslovak Parliament and the human rights convention.

In Prague, philosopher Julius Tomin is continuing the hunger strike which he began on 4 November in protest against the repeated interrogations which the police have been subjecting him to for some time. According to our information, the illegal "Jan Patocka" University where the police interrupted a class several days ago is continuing its activities. Mr Tomin is one of the professors active in this "university."

Mr Lederer's son, Mr Ales Lederer, has asked Mr Georges Marchais to intervene on behalf of his father who was sentenced to 3.5 years' imprisonment 18 October.

We have learned that a young worker who signed Charter 77, Mr Josef Kazik, recently committed suicide in Prague. In a letter written to his brother before he killed himself, the young man explained that he did it because he would not do his military service. His funeral took place 18 October under a large police escort. A great deal of heckling took place.

Finally, actor Pavel Landovsky, who has been detained in Prague since 17 October, was convicted under Articles 155 and 156 of the Penal Code of "hooliganism" and "resistance to people's control authorities"; the sentences laid down in these articles range from 3 to 10 years' imprisonment.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CRUISE MISSILE ISSUE GRAVELY COMPLICATING SALT

Prague Radio in English to Africa 1730 GMT 9 Nov 77 LD

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Despite the consistent efforts of the socialist countries to supplement political detente with the same process in the military sphere, the world's armaments spiral is rising ever more steeply.

Unfortunately, at the time when the Soviet Union embodied in its new constitution the guiding principles of its peaceful foreign policy, the United States and its NATO allies continued to plan the development and introduction into their arsenal of new weapons of mass killing. In fact, Washington launched another round of its attempts to blackmail the socialist countries with its plans to develop and produce the neutron bomb and has thus added a new dimension to the arms race. Moreover, the United States strategic force is to be expanded from the old triad, that is land-based ballistic missiles, submarine-based ballistic missiles and bombers, to a tetrad, that is, these three components plus the cruise missile. Defense Secretary Harold Brown said that cruise missiles may be put on as many as 250 B-52 bombers which would mean deployment of 5,000 of these new weapons, or more American nuclear weapons of this one type than the total number of nuclear weapons in the entire Soviet strategic arsenal.

The cruise missile issue is gravely complicating the SALT negotiations because these weapons, which are small and easy to hide, may present problems with verifying their possible limitation. Last month, Secretary Brown asked Congress to approve development funds for a new mobile long-range missile system which has far-reaching implications for the future of SALT and for the course of American-Soviet relations. This system, known as the MX, moves intercontinental ballistic missiles on tracks likely to be built underground, and the missiles are to be armed with a larger number of independently targeted and more destructive warheads than those carried by today's generation of fixed, silo-based ICBM's. The United States is evidently striving to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union under the pretext of a fictitious military threat from the East. This allegation is designed to strifle opposition against the huge cost of every new weapons system.

It cannot become an instrument of extortion against the Soviet Union because, as past experience with similar policies from a position of strength has shown, that country has the potential to meet any military challenge and safeguard its own security and that of its friends and allies.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

REACTION TO PRAGUE TRIAL OF DISSIDENTS

Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 21 Oct 77 p 3

[Text] Scanty Public Information

R. St., Vienna, 19 Oct--The authorities obviously wish to keep the trial, by which the Prague Municipal Court sentenced the human rights fighters Havel, Pavlicek, Lederer and Ornest to jail sentences ranging from 14 to 42 months, shrouded in mystery. The complaint remains unavailable. Only 14 selected individuals were permitted to attend even though the trial was public; no witnesses seem to have been called. The press agency CTK treated even the enumeration of the charges most cursorily. By a tautological device a television commentator contented himself with the announcement that the four individuals sentenced committed crimes against the state which were in direct contravention of the laws of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Trial Reminiscent of Stalin Times

The sentences of up to 10 years in jail are at the low end of the scale of punishment for the charges lodged against Ornest and Lederer. In this respect there is a difference from the former show trials of the fifties where life was at stake in the case of leading party officials like Slansky. Of course, this does not mean that the sentences were just or that the crimes charged were actually committed. What has changed is the measure of punishment. It is questionable whether the same can be said of the methods as the above mentioned peculiarities characterizing the proceedings intimate. Ota Ornest's confession was reminiscent of the fateful manner in which the accused, slated to die in the Stalinist show trials, confessed to deeds which they did not commit in order to protect their families from reprisals. In detention pending investigation Ornest reportedly felt "revulsion" over his former activity. Co-operation in a television film in which the theatrical producer described his contacts with Western diplomats in order to deter others was meant to count as a remorseful extenuating circumstance. Publicist Pavel Tigrid, living in exile in Paris for almost 30 years, considered the confession of his long time friend an extortion.

Warning to Dissidents

The trial probably was to serve principally as a deterrent in order to keep those punished and others from participating in the front ranks of the human rights movement. The Charter 77 was not the objective of the trial. The human rights manifesto can hardly be declared unlawful even according to Czechoslovak law, but it seems that its dissemination abroad might be so interpreted. As far as is known, none of the signatories of the Charter has withdrawn his name in spite of the pressure exerted on them. The situation has obviously become difficult following Patocka's death, Mlynar's emigration, the restriction of the freedom of movement of Hajek and of other leaders.

Forbidden Contacts with Politicians in Exile

The spirit in which the trial was conducted can be gleaned from reading the televised comment. Any contact with Jiri Pelikan and Pavel Tigrid, both living in the West and designated as CIA agents, was forbidden. Tigrid reportedly was preparing the ground for terrorist acts and murder and Pelikan assumed, with the help of Radio Free Europe, the mask of a socialist opposition leader while gathering information for the American Secret Service. The network of informants which he established when he still was director of television broadcasting in Prague and member of the Central Committee included also the accused individuals. Those keeping in contact with Tigrid and Pelikan must necessarily come into conflict with the law. The defamations are similar to those published last winter by the Czech party press against individual signatories of the Charter. They appeared a short time ago in German translation in pamphlet form under the title "In the Name of Socialism --Against Diversionists and Self-proclaimed Pretenders."

HUMANITE Protests Mockery of Justice

A. D. Paris, 19 Oct--In an outspoken editorial HUMANITE, the PCF central organ, comments on the sentences meted out to the three signatories of the Charter 77 and one other sympathizer. The author of the article is Rene Andrieu, the paper's editor-in-chief and member of the PCF Central Committee. Under the headline "We Will Not Accept It" Andrieu is convinced that the four intellectuals were convicted because their political views did not suit today's leadership in Prague even though the Charter 77 was not mentioned by the state prosecutor. If the dissemination of literature abroad, which the authorities consider subversive, constitutes a transgression of the law then the law needs changing, writes Andrieu and also writing in the name of the PCF: "Nobody should expect that we will condone this obvious travesty of justice even only by remaining silent." By no means does Andrieu consider the Charter 77 to be a document which could endanger socialism and moreover he condemns trials as a way of dealing with dissidents as a matter of principle, favoring discussion as a means for settling disputes.

According to Andrieu no reason of state or party and no false conception of international solidarity (he means the communist party) can induce the

PCF to accept such a travesty of justice which only discredits socialism. "We," continues Andrieu, "condemn most decisively procedures reminiscent of the past which we hoped were a closed chapter." The French communists have not forgotten the lessons learned at the 20th CPSU Congress where Khrushchev denounced Stalinism. In addition Andrieu recalls the 22d Congress of his own party where the PCF affirmed its Eurocommunist orientation by declaring that it henceforth intended to uphold human rights everywhere. Finally, the managing editor of HUMANITE recalls a declaration used by Husak in 1972 to a delegation of the PCF. Husak reportedly assured the French guests that there would be no arrests and trials in the CSSR because of dissenting political views. "Truth obligates us to state that the promise has not been kept," reads Andrieu's comment.

With this article the PCF once again manifests its readiness to condemn the violation of human rights also in Eastern Europe. But skepticism is still indicated on one point. While the PCF criticizes the absence of civil liberties in the Soviet Union it continues to consider the USSR to be a socialist country and supports fully Soviet foreign policy. In 1968 the Paris comrades were appalled by the invasion of the Warsaw Pact troops into Dubcek's Czechoslovakia but they are careful to avoid mentioning the political dependence of the CSSR and the other East European countries. Rene Andrieu's article likewise ignores the present climate prevailing in Czechoslovakia and thereby also the connection of the trial against the four fighters for human rights with the 21st August 1968 and Moscow's course towards the CSSR followed ever since.

Violation of Human Rights

London, 19 Oct (Reuter)--The British Labor Party called the sentence passed against four Czechoslovak critics of the regime by a Prague tribunal to be a flagrant violation of basic human rights. The declaration by Ron Hayward spoke of a show-trial against the Charter 77. One spokesman of the American State Department also declared that the sentencing of the four critics of the system brought up the serious question whether the Prague government observed the principles of the Final Act of the European Conference on Security.

Undaunted Charter Movement

Prague, 19 Oct (dpa)--The Czechoslovak human rights movement Charter 77 feels that it has been strengthened by the latest trial against the four Prague human rights fighters and intends to pursue its fight against the violations of civil, political, and personal liberties with increased energy in spite of all repression. That much was emphasized on Tuesday night in Prague by the spokesmen and other representatives of the movement. They announced the publication of documentation about the trial. In addition it was announced that eight new documentations about violations of human rights were being prepared.

Prague Mocks Human Rights

It is hard to understand what induced the communist rulers in Czechoslovakia to stage a trial against a group of Charter 77 signatories specifically at the time of the follow-up conference to the European Conference on Security and Cooperation. By its insecurity the CSSR has demonstrated to the European government delegations assembled on the Sava its fear of the insubordination of its subjects and how little prepared it is to abide by the principles of freedom of thought and information which it itself helped to underwrite. While the other neighboring governments use the European Security and Cooperation Conference as a forum--albeit within the framework of socialist solidarity--to project a European profile in the application of the Trial Act of the Helsinki conference. The men surrounding Husak seem to be possessed by the fixed idea of having to contain subversion which they see everywhere. Of course, in their endeavor to rule with tight reins in spite of external relaxation the Czechoslovak communists follow but in Moscow's footsteps. Whoever, within the Soviet domain, dares to think politically as an independent and expresses his dissenting views, exposes himself to harassment and oppression, constant surveillance and in the end, if he persists to imprisonment. The more prominent ones who succeeded in attracting attention to themselves in the West are forced into exile, the small fish end up nameless in the mill of repression. Something of the sort seems to be happening in the CSSR. The four accused individuals from Prague, all known intellectuals, got away comparatively easily even though grave charges were lodged against them threatening with a charge of espionage. What happens to the many others remains unpublicized. The trial against Ornest, Lederer, Pavlicek and Havel is probably seen as good by them because it reminds people about East European reality and supplies illustrative material for revising the Trial Act of the Helsinki agreement.

As the voice of HUMANITE proves the trial offers Western communists an opportunity, which they make eager use of, to dissociate themselves from the methods of their Prague comrades. Their condemnation of the procedures being used against political dissenters in the East is welcome and deserves encouragement. Still, it has yet to be proven that a French communist party in power would behave differently. In spite of its ardent espousal of freedom of thought it is preferable if such opportunity does not arise too soon.

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EAST GERMANY

AXEN INTERVIEWED ON RECENT VISIT TO LIBYA

East Berlin HORIZONT in German Vol 10 No 44, 1977 signed to press 24 Oct 77 p 3 AU

[HORIZONT interview with SED Politburo member, Hermann Axen, on his visit to Libya as head of a party-government delegation 1-4 Oct--date and place of interview not given]

[Text] Question: Early in October a party-government delegation headed by you visited Libya. What was the purpose of this visit?

[Answer] Our delegation visited the Libyan Arab Socialist People's Jamahiriyyah at the invitation of staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress. People's Jamahiriyyah is a term newly created by the Libyan revolution, which in German means something like "people's state" or "state of the people's masses."

The purpose of our visit was to discuss with the Libyan leadership topical questions of the joint anti-imperialist struggle and to reach agreement on expanding our cooperation in political, economic and other fields. This objective was fully attained.

Question: What was the main content of your talks?

Answer: As can be gathered from the joint communique, both sides resolutely rejected any attempts to implement in the Middle East imperialist concepts of solutions that reward the aggressor and ignore the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. There is a far-reaching agreement of views also on topical problems of the struggle of the African peoples. This is a very good basis.

During the visit we determined with our Libyan hosts the goals, tasks and forms of our cooperation for the next phase. This is in line with our joint interests and serves the wellbeing of our peoples, their further social progress and peace. As you know, a fundamental agreement along these lines was signed by Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud and myself as a result of the negotiations. A closer cooperation was agreed on between the SED and the General People's Congress. Moreover, protocols were signed on cooperation in the

fields of youth, physical culture and sports, as well as in the economic, industrial and scientific-technical fields. We were agreed with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and Staff Major Jallud that we thereby made "an important step forward."

Let me stress that the GDR regards the further development of relations with Libya as a constituent part of its principled, traditionally friendly cooperation with the Arab states, primarily with the progressive ones. With our visit to Tripoli we have reaffirmed these principles by all these comprehensive agreements.

Question: What are the essential political results of your visit?

Answer: We believe--let me say this first of all--that our talks and agreements in Tripoli were a concrete contribution toward further consolidating the solidarity and unity of action between the states of the socialist community and the progressive anti-imperialist forces of the Arab and African states.

We are thus acting in the spirit of the Red October and fulfilling a decision of the Ninth SED Congress. In his speech in Dresden at the opening of the 1977-78 party school year, Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of our party's Central Committee, confirmed: "Our sympathy and solidarity belong to the revolutionary forces in Africa, which despite all imperialist machinations, continue their national-democratic revolution and are striving for a socialist road for their people."

In this sense we discussed in Tripoli a coordinated activity and collaboration of all anti-imperialist and revolutionary forces so as to secure and expand the successes achieved in the past few years and to repel the intensified counterattacks of imperialism and of the reaction with greater vigor and unity.

With great joy we were able to note again--during our meetings with Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud and other leading Libyan politicians--that we are speaking a common language in the important questions of the anti-imperialist struggle. Our Libyan hosts elucidated to us the decision of the Second Session of the General People's Congress--the highest Libyan power organ--of November 1976 to give the relations with the Soviet Union, as well as those with the community of socialist states as a whole, "a strategic dimension" and informed us about the practical steps undertaken to this end. In this context they spoke with high respect of the friendly cooperation that links Libya with the Soviet Union.

My meeting with the leader of the Libyan revolution was unquestionably the high point of our 4-day visit. I had the pleasure and the honor to convey a message of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of our party and chairman of the State Council, with an invitation for an official visit to the GDR. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi accepted this invitation with gratitude and declared his intention to visit the GDR very soon.

The talk with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, who, as a leading politician of the group of nonaligned states, enjoys an international reputation on account of his struggle against imperialism and for his people's happiness, has greatly impressed me. It passed unceremoniously and in a friendly climate. Let me add that this spirit of an open, trustful dialog and of mutual understanding was also characteristic of the negotiations with our direct host, Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, and the other members of the Libyan delegation.

Question: You certainly had an opportunity to familiarize yourself with the life of the Libyan people. What are your impressions?

Answer: We had come to Libya with great expectations, but they were still surpassed by the proverbial Arab hospitality. Before the revolution of 1 September 1969, Libya was among the economically and politically most backward countries of Africa. While the ruling corrupt feudal class traded away the country's riches, especially the oil, to imperialist, colonialist states and monopolies, the people lived in deep ignorance and poverty. Numerous inhabitants of rural districts migrated to the big cities in search of work, and, there, became cheap objects of exploitation for the foreign oil monopolies. Thousands of hectares of fertile soil became desolate and were swallowed by the Sahara. The existence of imperialist military bases in Libya further restricted the country's sovereignty and exposed it to the danger of becoming involved with military adventures of NATO. In view of this grave heritage of a feudal-colonialist past, the achievements accomplished since the revolution of 1 September 1969--in building a revolutionary state power, a national industry and a modern agriculture, in eliminating illiteracy by establishing a popular education system, and in providing medical and social care for the people--deserve the greatest admiration.

In the few days we had the opportunity to inspect, among other things, a modern textile combine and a virgin territorial region. What particularly impressed us, in addition to the technical aspects, were the pride and the enthusiasm of the workers and peasants--their firm resolve to be free shapers of their own fate.

The imperialist states were put out of their military bases in Wheelus and el-Adem and were unable to prevent the establishment of national control over the country's oil riches. Together with the construction of new enterprises, these measures led to the development of a strong state sector in the economy, which today already produces 80 percent of the total industrial output. Moreover, the state controls the banks and insurance companies, foreign trade, the big agricultural estates, and a large part of the transportation and communications system. Proceeds from oil exports are used for economic development and defense, as well as for improving the material and cultural living conditions of the working people. To the plain Libyan the September revolution means national dignity and political independence, but also minimum wages fixed by the state, low rents, free medical care and free school education. In confirmation of this line, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi declared in his speech on 1 September that "the economic activity in the socialist society is based on producing for the sake of meeting the material needs and does not aim at obtaining exorbitant profits."

The main organ of the state institutions are the people's congresses and people's committees which, in the concept of the Libyan leadership, together with trade unions and other societal organizations are to insure the direct participation of the people's masses in the affairs of the state.

It is hardly surprising that this development is disliked by the NATO strategists, the aggressor state of Israel, and the Arab reactionaries. For this reason they intensify their intrigues against revolutionary Libya.

In answer to this, the Libyan leadership is aiming at the universal strengthening of the new Libya, at cooperation with the states of the socialist community, with the progressive, anti-imperialist states and the liberation movements in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

It regards a closer union of "all progressive and revolutionary detachments" as a guarantee for future successes in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism, for peace and social justice. "Wherever there is imperialism and racism, it is necessary to fight against it with increased vigor," wrote the Libyan paper AL-FAJR AL-JADID in a commentary on our delegation visit.

Question: How is the GDR's policy being assessed in Libya?

Answer: Our policy of peace and of socialism and our solidarity with the people's struggle for freedom and independence against imperialism, colonialism and racism are duly appreciated by the leadership and by the people of Libya.

Not without emotion we learned, during the visit, of the high appreciation of the antifascist revolutionary struggle of Comrade Honecker and other members of our party leadership by the leading representatives of a people which, over decades, had itself put up an embittered resistance against the Italian colonialists and against British and French imperialists and which made grave sacrifices in this struggle. In this context, we drew attention to the fact that the name of the Libyan national hero (Omar Mukhtar), who was murdered in 1931, and his words--"as long as our heart beats, we will do everything possible to reach freedom"--even at that time became for the revolutionary German workers class a symbol of the Libyan people's will to freedom. These are our traditions, in which we take pride and which have their homestead in the socialist German state. Elsewhere, the fascist traditions of Rommel's "Africa-Korps" are fostered--an example of the unmastered Nazi past.

In Libya, our foreign and domestic policy, our achievements in shaping the developed socialist society, in the national economy, in education and in culture, in public health and in sports are very well known. Undoubtedly the "Libya-GDR" Friendship Society--which was formed during our stay, just like the "GDR-Libya" Friendship Committee in the GDR, will contribute toward deepening this knowledge, establishing multifaceted contacts and strengthening the friendship between both peoples.

EAST GERMANY

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES COMMANDERS' MEETING

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Oct 77 p 2 AU

[Dietmar Jammer report on speech delivered by defense minister, Gen Heinz Hoffmann, at a commanders' meeting at the GDR Defense Ministry on 27 October]

[Text] At a commanders' meeting at the GDR Defense Ministry on Thursday, General of the Army Heinz Hoffmann, minister for national defense, assessed the results of the political and military training in the anniversary year of the Red October. Before the members of the Defense Ministry Collegium, chiefs, commanders, political officers and propagandists of the National People's Army he spoke about the tasks for the 1977/78 training year as well for the beginning of the party school year.

In his speech General of the Army Heinz Hoffmann declared: "The year that is nearing its end has been a period of further advancement of our working people on the time-tested course of the eighth and ninth SED congresses. Our party's strategic line in building and safeguarding socialism has fully stood its test." The policy aimed at the well being of the working people can be continued in secured peace. A contribution to this has been made by the matured fighting strength and combat preparedness of the National People's Army and of the border troops, as well as the growing readiness for action of civil defense, he said. "The endeavors of the people's soldiers fit in worthily with the daily diligent work of the working people. Good work and reliable military protection are necessary and belong together."

The most important result of all efforts in socialist competition is the matured fighting strength of the units and groups of units, which was demonstrated in combat shooting, tactic exercises, combat-preparedness tests, in duty-system operation, in combat or in border service, General of the Army Hoffmann declared.

"A decisive legacy of the Red October and of Lenin's doctrine of the defense of the socialist fatherland--namely, to organize and perfect the protection of socialism with politically conscious and morally steeled fighters of the worker-peasant power as the product of the people's masses led by the party--is being implemented with growing success in the GDR and its armed organs," the defense minister stressed.

To Increase the Fighting Strength

He described the clarification of the international balance of forces with all its contradictoriness as well as the clear elucidation of the role played by the armed forces of the various countries and military alliances in the class struggle between socialism and imperialism as one of the most important tasks of ideological work. It remains the strategic aim of socialism to force the imperialist opponent to renounce war as a means of politics. Proceeding from the assumption that the international situation might undergo a sudden change at any time, Minister Hoffmann outlined the task of systematically unmasking the nature of the capitalist system and of demonstrating that the dangers to peace have increased in the current period. He discussed in detail the preparations for war and the intensified anticomunist agitation and psychological warfare by the imperialist class enemy. At present we are witnessing a new round of imperialist rearmament on an unprecedented scope, he stressed, and in this context referred to the increased preparedness for aggression of the NATO states in 1977--particularly through the growth of the Nuclear Weapons Strike Forces [Kernwaffeneinsatzkraefte], as well as the intensified introduction of modern offensive weapons in all parts of [their] armed forces. It will still take a hard struggle to make it impossible for the imperialist forces to continue the arms race and to stir up tensions, he said. All the more imperative is the demand for revolutionary vigilance and incessantly increasing the fighting strength and combat preparedness of the armed organs.

General of the Army Hoffmann pointed out that the ideopolitical work must be consistently aimed at raising the combat preparedness and at the growing demands on the forces. This means, above all, to equip the soldiers, NCO's, cadets, officers and civilian employees in political training, in sociopolitical education and--in the framework of the party school year--with the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and with understanding of the party's policy in a descriptive and gripping manner, and in proving to them, even more convincingly, the superiority of socialism. To this end it is necessary to make wider use of the strength of party organizations and to intensify their influence on all walks of military life in the units and groups of units.

The achievements scored in socialist competition in the past training year reflect the soldiers' readiness to exemplarily fulfill the class mandate given to the National People's Army by the Ninth SED Congress to reliably protect socialism and peace side by side with the Soviet Union and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact.

It attests to the firm political-moral unity of our people, to the close ties of the working class and all other working people with their soldiers, that, in the ranks of those honored with the highest decorations on the occasion of the October anniversary, there are also representatives of the national people's party, said General of the Army Heinz Hoffmann when he presented the Karl Marx Order to the Leipzig and Neubrandenburg military bezirke at the festively decorated club premises of the defense ministry.

With the Comrades-in-Arms

In these two military districts of the land forces, tens of thousands of army members consistently strove to increase the fighting strength and combat preparedness of the units, groups of units and staffs. In the Neubrandenburg Military Bezirk 11,800 outstanding performance titles for soldiers and NCO's and the bestowing of this honor on 3,200 collectives, as well as more than 4,000 marksmanship fourragères and 11,000 classification badges that were awarded--all these attest to the magnificent achievements scored there.

In the Leipzig Military Bezirk particularly the unit of Colonel Mueller, the Max Roscher and Robert Uhrig regiments, as well as the Rudolf Egelhofer NCO School, have distinguished themselves. Joint training measures--for example, field camps and regular exchange of experience with Soviet partner groups of units--effectively supported the struggle for fulfilling the training standards in the regiments and made an essential contribution to insuring that the group exercises with combat shooting brought good results.

With the slogan "Soldiers' pledge 78--for our socialist fatherland--vigilant and combat-prepared," it is necessary to continue the socialist competition with full vigor with a view to the forthcoming 30th anniversary of the GDR.

CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

SPECULATION RAISED ON NVA MORALS, LOYALTY

Bonn DIE WELT in German 15/16 Oct 77 p III of Supplement

[Article by Ernst Legahn: "White on the Inside, Red on the Outside--Combat Strength, Combat Morale and Ideology in the GDR National People's Army"]

[Text] For appraising the combat strength of an army, there are measurable factors such as weapons and equipment, the training level of the troops and the soldiers' practical performance during field maneuvers. In addition, other criteria must be included in the assessment as potential assets or liabilities, even though their individual or aggregate place value in the total evaluation cannot be accurately determined. With due regard to this drawback, the discussion concerning the assessment of the GDR armed forces needs to be extended to include some essential points, which on account of their great information value appear indispensable.

Of all European armies, the NVA [National People's Army] has the highest incidence of desertions--in spite of almost insurmountable flight deterrents and total political indoctrination. Nevertheless, it would be rash and misleading to draw any conclusions concerning the combat morale of the officers and enlisted men.

Every soldier knows that in combat--during an orderly move or counter-move--there are few "breakdowns" (during an advance, there are no desertions!). Rather, the real test for small or large formations are difficult, unforeseeable situations. And for these tests the political and military command of the NVA developed a system, which in accordance with the Soviet model has been fashioned into a perfect instrument for the all-encompassing control of every military unit. We are referring here to the political-military structure alien to us.

The diagram [not reproduced] shows that side by side with the actual military formations, there are in the NVA three separate chains of

command, which run parallel with the corresponding military levels and which represent integral elements with an autonomous reporting and command structure. The duties, extent and influence of these "outside" structures within a military system are evidence of a specific, politically-ideologically oriented arm of the service and at the same time, of the thoroughly organized control of the military units by the party. Metaphorically speaking, this army is propped up by interlocking stays, which constantly check up on each other's carrying capacity.

In this connection, it is surprising that even today, 60 years after the October Revolution, the Soviet armed forces will not dispense with the intensive surveillance of their officers and enlisted men (after the "Great Patriotic War," Marshal Zhukov failed in the attempt to deprive the political apparatus of the Red Army of its power).

The tasks of the political apparatus are manifold and far-reaching: political-ideological training of all army personnel in accordance with the party dogmas, transformation of political-ideological principles into combat morale, enforcement of military discipline and order, concrete combat training and support, supervision of the carrying out of orders and exposure of deficiencies. Here we encounter the political officer, a relation of the politruk [politicheskiy rukovoditel': political instructor].

In this regard, insufficient attention has so far been paid to a development, which during the last few years took place in all fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact. Now the political officer is no longer the party functionary in uniform; on principle, he is used in this function not until he has served as line officer prior to his enrollment at the political academy. The goal is the interchangeability of line officers and political officers.

Apart from the NVA's political departments directed by the SED Central Committee, there are separate party and FDJ [Free German Youth] groups, which comprise all organized army personnel under the leadership of secretaries and which conduct their own, independent party activities in the military units. Aside from their special tasks involving agitation, propaganda and the direction of socialist competition, these institutions are considered "the party's combat reserve and the commander's partners in the struggle for maximum results in political and combat training."

Finally, every soldier of the NVA knows that hidden in its ranks, any comrade may be a contact man serving the military organs of the State Security Service. Thus the envelopment of the NVA's military units appears to be total. The party is omnipresent.

Ninety-eight percent of all NVA officers are registered party members (NCO's 47 percent). Could one possibly proceed from the assumption--to ask a speculative question--that all officers and 50 percent of the NCO's are convinced, fanatical participants in the class struggle in the sense of the party dogma? Para-military training in the GST [Society for Sport and Technology], intensive "red light insulation" during the period of military service (4 obligatory hours of political instruction per week!), training in hate, compulsory ideological exercises and affirmations--this barrage, effectively supported by special political institutions, will certainly have an effect.

Nevertheless, important, methodologically based qualifications are in order. Crude demonization of the opponent, monopolization of all noble attributes and intentions in one's own camp, black-and-white pictures, overfeeding, the fading away of any possibility independently to form one's opinion, unassailable dogmas in suggestive repetition: All this forces the critical person, who apparently is not as isolated as is believed over there, to seek refuge in internal emigration; it promotes the "radish communism" (red on the outside, white on the inside). Join in order to be able to exist--this is the formula.

Insights of this kind give one pause; however they harbor the danger of facile misjudgment. For for the time being, one has to proceed from the assumption that during a severe test the political apparatus will function within an orderly overall framework. One must take seriously the effective combat strength of the National People's Army (how can anyone break out of the iron grip, what with the presence of the Soviet armed forces and their political apparatus?). The combat morale of the GDR armed forces could be measured in other, more difficult combat situations, provided that the presumed opponent is distinguished by a high degree of combat morale.

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CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

INCREASING GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE NOTED

Bonn INFORMATIONEN in German No 21, Oct 77 pp 9-11

[Report by FRG Ministry for Inner-German Relations: "From Year to Year Ever Higher Government Subsidies for GDR Social Insurance"]

[Text] To meet the deficit of the "social insurance for blue and white collar workers" administered by the GDR labor union federation FDGB, the GDR was compelled last year to provide a subsidy of M7.94 billion. This was nearly M470 million more than in 1975 (rise from 1974 to 1975: M373 million). Compared to 1975 social insurance revenues rose by M410.5 million in 1976, to a total of M10.15 billion, while expenditures increased by about M880 million to M18.5 billion. These data are taken from the GDR magazine SOZIALVERSICHERUNG/ ARBEITSSCHUTZ which lately published excerpts from the 1976 business report of the social insurance. It mentions, inter alia, that the planned state subsidy was exceeded by M32 million.

State subsidies for social insurance have steadily risen in the course of the 1970's, as is demonstrated in the following survey taken from the business report:

	Million Marks	Percentage 1970 = 100	Rise	Percentage Share of Expenditures
1971	4,639.3	109.5		35.6
1972	5,440.7	128.4		38.0
1973	6,765.0	159.7		42.0
1974	7,097.1	167.5		42.1
1975	7,469.9	176.3		42.4
1976	7,939.7	187.4		42.9

As social insurance expenditures continued to rise faster than revenues the percentage contribution by the insured to the financing of the payments has decreased every year.

For every M100 the social insurance spent on services per insured, the contributions of the insured accounted for

M34.90 in 1966
M30.30 in 1970
M27.00 in 1975
M26.70 in 1976.

In 1976 M9.42 billion (1975: about M9.18 billion) accrued from mandatory contributions. The increase of some M240 million was due mainly to the increased average gross wage of blue and white collar workers subject to mandatory contributions. In addition M1.1 billion (1975: about M932 million) were received as contributions to the voluntary supplementary insurance (see INFORMATIONEN No 24/1976). Miscellaneous revenues amounted to M29.4 million.

From 1971 to the end of 1976 the expenditure on the most important services of the social insurance for blue and white collar workers rose as follows:

(1970 = 100 percent)

Social insurance pensions	to 142.9 percent
Sickness benefits	to 158.1 percent
Maternity benefits	to 183.7 percent
Ambulant and stationary medical treatment including ambulance transport	to 155.9 percent
Drugs, ancillary treatment aids	to 193.0 percent
Spa treatment	to 142.6 percent

The following table provides a survey of the items of expenditure incurred in the past 2 years:

	1976	1975
	million Marks	
Social insurance pensions	9,937.7	9,731.0
Sickness benefits	1,734.6	1,606.3
Monetary maternity benefits	503.5	295.6
Miscellaneous social services	140.3	194.2
Ambulant and stationary medical treatment	3,895.0	3,682.7
Drugs, ancillary treatment aids	1,835.8	1,671.6
Spa treatment	206.8	190.4
Miscellaneous health services	150.3	146.6
Administrative costs	93.7	98.1

The extraordinary rise in monetary maternity benefits is a consequence of the "joint decision of the SED Central Committee, the FDGB Federal Executive

Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers on the further planned improvement of the workers working and living conditions in the period 1976-1980," adopted in May 1976. As a result of the extension of maternity leave to 26 weeks the social insurance was compelled, for example, to pay nearly M400 million maternity benefits in 1976, an increase of M100 million compared to 1975.

The annual report points out that the rising trend of sickness had negative effects on the financial results. The incidence of sickness rose to 6.45 percent in 1976, .24 percent more than in 1975. The different development of the incidence of sickness in the bezirks has continued. The bezirks Cottbus (5.69 percent), Neubrandenburg (5.72 percent) and Schwerin (5.89 percent) were substantially below the GDR average. The highest incidence of sickness was reported in the bezirks East Berlin (8.3 percent), Erfurt (6.66 percent) and Karl-Marx-Stadt (6.58 percent). East Berlin also ranks first in a comparison of large cities, followed by Karl-Marx-Stadt (city of) at 7.16 percent, Leipzig (city of) at 6.97 percent, Magdeburg (city of) at 6.76 percent; Dresden (city of) at 6.73 percent and Halle (city of) at 6.4 percent. The trend of sickness in 1976 was largely determined by the influenza epidemic which raged all over the GDR in the 3 months February through April.

Concerning spa treatment the business report states that in 1976 some 240,000 such treatments were made available within the GDR to adults and nearly 60,000 to children, and in "other socialist countries" more than 10,000 to adults and 1,500 to children. This cost the social insurance about M207 million, some M16 million more than in 1975.

The business report also contains detailed data on the supply of optical aids. In 1976 more than 2 million insured were provided with optical aids (spectacles, contact lenses), compared to some 1.5 million in 1971. In the same period the expenditure on such aids rose from about M35 million to more than M100 million. The report comments: "The numbers of optical aids supplied demonstrate the trend of demand. They are the result of the improving care for the visually handicapped (prophylactic examinations by medical specialists in factories and schools), the rising demands on vision in the total life of society and the age structure of the population. The constantly rising level of supplies also affects the development."

In the current year GDR social insurance will, according to reports to hand, require a substantially larger state subsidy in order to equalize the revenue deficit because, with effect of 1 December 1976, the pensions of some 2.9 million full pensioners were raised, and so were some 740,000 pensions until then paid in part only as second pensions. For the social insurance budget this means that the about M11 billion revenues will be confronted by expenditures in the amount of more than M20 billion. The 1976 state subsidy of M7.9 billion will therefore have to be increased in 1977 by nearly M1.5 billion to M9.4 billion.

EAST GERMANY

TRAINING AT AIR DEFENSE NCO SCHOOL OUTLINED

East Berlin FLIEGER-REVUE in German No 9, Sep 77 pp 364-365

[Article by Lt Col Oswald Kopatz: "Paths to Noncommissioned Officer Status"]

[Text] Something worth knowing from a visit to and several talks with former GST [Society for Sport and Technology] glider pilots of the "Harry Kuhn" Noncommissioned Officers' [NCO] School of the Air Force and Air Defense Command.

"I wanted to be a fighter pilot," Andreas Heinze told me. "But the result of the examination in the aviation medicine institute was: unsuitable. This was a disappointment. But everybody has to expect this. Only a few of the many applicants pass these barriers. Should I therefore give up? I knew from the very beginning: if not a fighter pilot, then at least serve as an NCO in the air forces."

Andreas Heinze was one of the NCO cadets that I spoke to shortly before their promotion and transfer to line duty. Do the former GST glider pilots feel that they are in the right job? Or should they, to use Goethe's expression, flee to the desert only because not all their flowery dreams came true?

I took a brief look around the NCO school. It is really an ideal and solid starting point for future NCOs of the air force and air defense command. Training to NCO [status] takes six months. Politically experienced officers with successful backgrounds in line duty impart, as teachers and educators, basic military and special subject knowledge and good practical skills. Everything imaginable is done to see that the NCO cadets are comprehensively prepared for their line duty, master combat equipment and can militarily train and politically educate the soldiers entrusted to them.

Thus theory and practice exist in a close and balanced relationship in training. The cadets acquire the required knowledge in the teaching sections, laboratories, training centers, training shops, workshops, equipment shops, on working models and during practical work on combat equipment. From among the six training areas of this modern school, I selected that of aviation engineering service for an expedition. The starting point is the armament

speciality. Missiles and cannon are to a combat aircraft as a rifle is to a soldier. The aircraft is combat ready only if the weapons installation is functioning. In the Section for Fire Control Systems Lt Col Steckel lectures about aircraft sight voltage stabilization. Without this sighting device, an electronic module the size of a shoe box with automatically controlled adjustments and coupled with an analog computer, it would hardly be possible to hit a highspeed target in the air. Range and lead angles for firing missiles and projectiles are calculated in a computer fashion. Sights in operational use are mounted on functional racks as training models. Theoretical knowledge is simultaneously checked visually.

"Remember," explained Lt Col Steckel, "that the accuracy of the weapons and, in the final analysis, victory or defeat in the air battle depend upon exact work on the sight.

Tomorrow in the late shift you will practice the same controls on the sight directly in the aircraft."

Late shift? This, of course, also belongs to realistic training. After all, flying is also done at night. This is the best preparation for line duty and, moreover, in this way the aircraft are rationally operated. A cockpit training device is the heart of the Section for Fire Direction Systems. Here the students learn all activities that they have to perform in the aircraft cockpit. Not counting the sight, there are 45 switches that have to be actuated, observed and functionally measured. Warning systems are controlled and the correct actions of the future NCOs are checked from a control panel. On a training rack they practice attaching and "arming" missiles. Then they do the same thing on an aircraft. An important principle is: conscientious work must become part of flesh and blood.

In the Section for Cannon Armament strong assembly tables are set up and on these the numerous available aircraft cannon of various types are disassembled, cleaned, degreased and again made functional. In the Section for Missile Armament one's attention is drawn to a functioning model which makes the processes in the missile visible by lights when the firing button is pressed. Cutaway models of infrared and radar guided missiles demonstrate the interworking of components. An innovator collective headed by Capt Peter Jeschke created this valuable training model in 1,200 hours and was awarded the "Artur Becker Medal" as a result. The equipment of the other sections is no less interesting.

The familiar noise of an engine test guided my steps to the runup stand next to the training airfield. I am witness to the training of future engine-airframe mechanics who are practicing test runs here. Major Anschutz attentively and sympathetically watches from the aircraft access ladder to see that the prescribed sequences and parameters are maintained. What is the reaction during a first test run? "It was an indescribable sensation as I, sitting in the cockpit for the first time, felt the unchained power of the engine that reacted to the slightest movement of the throttle," said

Cadet Detlev Freigang. He wants to become an agricultural pilot after his military service. Thus he learned the profession of an agricultural technician at the "Georgi Dmitroff" Cooperative Department of Plant Production and the basics of glider flying at the Schkeuditz GST airfield. Training as an NCO for engine-airframe and service in the LSK/LV [air forces and air defense command] will certainly help Detlev Freigang to better prepare himself for his future profession.

"This speciality was suggested to me. But I would have gladly accepted any other speciality of the aviation engineering service."

How are the grades?

"On the average very good. They should be sufficient for the best badge."

His plans?

"To successfully use the extensive special knowledge gained here in line service. I am the deputy FDJ [Free German Youth] secretary and also want to continue to actively work in the youth organization."

In the helicopter training group Major Klaus Bode is lecturing on preflight procedures. He presents convincing examples from his 12 years experience as a helicopter pilot. "Every manipulation requires the most extreme care. Even a seemingly insignificant affair can have serious consequences. One example. During an exercise the mechanic, in his haste, did not correctly close and lock the oil tank lid. In flight the oil was squeezed out. The helicopter crew had to abort the flight because of the pressure loss in the oil system."

In the electrical and special equipment speciality group I followed the instruction of Major Klaus Artus with interest. The topic: working principles, operation and control of the autopilot. The training aid racks are stuffed full with apparatus and devices. A modern aircraft is inconceivable without electrical power, navigation, control and display devices. The Laboratory for Electrical and Special Equipment with its 30 working positions is a training area which permits all technical work and controls with real devices. Training here ranges from correct soldering to the most difficult control measurements. The many controls can be learned in a specially prepared aircraft cockpit. This training cockpit is also a result of innovator work. It originated in about 1,600 working hours in an innovator collective headed by Major Knauer. The training places high demands. Do they all achieve the goal? "Up to now all NCO cadets have mastered the material," said Major Knauer in reply to my question. "With the necessary industry, a firm will and effective mutual help, it will be mastered."

Mutual support is a basic feature of learning at the NCO school.

Fourth and last station of the visit to the aviation engineering service training area is the radio/radar speciality. Practical training on the training airfield MiG interceptor aircraft parked in front of the hangars. Captain Wolfgang Wischlacz is an outstanding instructor officer. He has had very extensive line experience. Having begun as a private, he has served in all grades and ranks up to captain. The topic of his training program: preflight, servicing and control work on the aircraft. The training group is broken down into teams which, on the assigned aircraft, accomplish the inspections and controls on the radar sight, the identification friend or foe [IFF] device, the radio station, the radio compass, the radio altimeter, the code device and the marker beacon receiver. Over 20 antennas are installed at various places on the aircraft. Cadet Andreas Heinze is a trained mechanical engineer with a certificate from the Berlin Marzahn Machine Tool Plant. He breathed airfield air as a child since his father is a flight instructor at Bautzen-Klix GST airfield. Thus Andreas Heinze also became a glider pilot and prepared himself for his honorable service in the premilitary training of the GST.

"Radio/radar equipment now demands all my attention." A difficult specialty? "You could say that. But it can be done. I am more than a little proud of my good and very good grades. In particular the subject requires learning devices and gives one much. The practical control work is going very smoothly."

Thus satisfied with the assignment?

"I feel that I am in the right job, not least because here I am associated with flying."

Plans for the future?

"First do my service, then study mechanical engineering and then, of course, I'll remain true to glider flying. The NCO school has reinforced me in the belief that my decision to serve as an extended term soldier was correct."

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EAST GERMANY

CHEMICAL TRAINING AT ERNST THAELMANN OFFICERS' SCHOOL DESCRIBED

East Berlin MILITAERTECHNIK in German No 10, Oct 77 signed to press 6 Aug 77
pp 436-439

[Article by Col Hartmann, engineer, commander, Chemical Services Section:
"The Ernst Thaelman Ground Forces Higher Officers' School — Chemical
Services Section"]

[Text] In the politburo report to the Sixth Congress of the SED Central Committee Comrade Gerhard Grueneberg again referred to the fact that those opposed to further progress in the fight to secure international peace and the process of detente were presently consolidating and coordinating their forces. They are intensifying agitation against the socialist states and their policy of peace. At the same time they are doing everything possible to load the workers of their countries with new armaments burdens and to endanger the life, property and happiness of all peoples with even more dangerous weapons and means of destruction. Thus continuing measures toward detente, primarily toward stopping the arms race and disarmament, are necessary.*

With the exception of biological munitions, the main imperialist powers are not yet ready to agree to a general ban on presently known means of mass destruction or a ban on the development and production of new types of such weapons and weapon systems as was proposed by the USSR at the 30th UN general assembly. Until now they have even rejected the suggestion by the Warsaw Pact states that all states which signed the final act at Helsinki mutually agree not to be the first to use nuclear weapons against one another. They continue to misuse the results of science and technology for military armament and war preparation.

Thus Professor K. Hager, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, in his study "Science and Technology Under Socialism," characterized the

* From the politburo report to the Sixth Congress of the SED Central Committee in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 24 June 1977, p 5.

growing contradiction between the humanitarian possibilities of science and technologies and the way in which imperialism continues to use science and technology for the development of ever newer, even more horrible instruments of war as one of the most acute conflicts threatening mankind today.*

The military industrial complex of the main imperialist powers is, among other things, striving to, on the one hand, manufacture and store ever more dangerous chemical weapons and, on the other hand, thwarting partial agreements on prohibiting chemical warfare.

Although the USSR in cooperation with the other socialist countries and the anti-imperialist forces has also made many proposals about prohibiting chemical weapons, in many imperialist countries, among other things, scientific work in the area of peptide chemistry for the production of highly poisonous toxins and also work to further develop binary weapons are being intensively conducted.

These tendencies in the armament of the imperialist states required developing the chemical service of the socialist armies into a special troop which is capable of meeting the demands of modern combat in any situation and accomplishing all missions of chemical support of combat actions so that the combat power of units is retained even if the enemy uses nuclear and chemical weapons.

This shows the great responsibility that future commanders of chemical defense units have in regard to other branches of service, special troops and services and to which they must do justice. They must therefore have high political-ideological, tactical, military technical and special subject knowledge and ability and be able to withstand great physical and mental stress.

From this derives for our section the mission to train, in several years of university study, socialist officer personalities of this military special area that are devoted to the party of the working class and our people and are ready and capable at all times of accomplishing the orders and missions assigned to them.

1. Missions of Chemical Defense Units

Chemical defense units belong to the special troops. They are to accomplish missions of chemical support in all types of combat. Here the main missions are primarily nuclear radiation and chemical reconnaissance as well as special processing.

* K. Hager, "Wissenschaft und Technologie im Sozialismus," Berlin, 1974, p 16.

1.1. Units for Nuclear Radiation and Chemical Reconnaissance (KC Reconnaissance)

KC reconnaissance is a type of chemical reconnaissance. It is done by KC reconnaissance units who also accomplish missions of KC observation and nuclear radiation control. The goal here is to detect chemical munitions and measure the concentration or determine the type of chemical munition.

KC observation is conducted continually and has the goal of determining on a timely basis the beginning of use of means of mass destruction and the method of employment by the enemy so as to quickly warn the troops so that they can initiate protective measures.

Nuclear radiation control is conducted in order to determine the degree of exposure of troops, weaponry and other equipment, terrain and rations and drinking water or to determine the results of decontamination.

For the missions the reconnaissance forces have capable reconnaissance vehicles such as the SPW-40 P2 Ch and the UAS-469 Ch[UAZ-469Kh]. In addition, the reconnoiterer himself is equipped with modern measuring devices and reliable protective equipment.

1.2. Unit for Special Processing

Units for special processing accomplish missions of deactivating combat equipment and decontaminating installations, equipment and terrain sectors as well as sanitary processing of personnel under varying situations. For this purpose the commander of special processing units has high performance aggregates and special trucks.

The ARS decontamination vehicle, for example, carries means from which deactivation and decontamination solutions can be prepared. With the ARS combat equipment can be directly decontaminated or deactivated and installations and terrain sectors can be decontaminated. A jet engine decontamination installation serves primarily to effectively deactivate and decontaminate armored equipment while a high performance, largely automated shower installation is available for sanitary processing of personnel.

2. Course of Training in the Chemical Services Section

2.1. Preparation for Studies

As for any other course of study, training in the Chemical Services Section also requires that the officer candidate meet certain prerequisites.

Thus the future officer must have successfully completed the tenth grade and learned a trade. In such a case he passes the school leaving examination in about 1.5 years of training after completing the acceptance procedure for admission. He can then immediately begin studying with the section.

Upon completion of the 12th grade the applicant does a one-year trade practical work experience in a large chemical plant and gains skilled worker classification. Officer candidates already having the school leaving certificate and trade can begin studies immediately.

It has proven advantageous for the development to officer status when the applicant has already participated in GST [Society for Sport and Technology] speciality training for motorized rifle troops while at school or training and thus has basic military skills.

Not least a future officer should, of course, also have good sports skills and a pronounced desire to excell since the demands for mental and physical capability are very high for an officer of the chemical service.

2.2. Training Profile in the Chemical Services Section

In the Chemical Services Section command cadres for chemical defense units are trained who have good political, military and scientific knowledge and ability and who can apply these in an integrated manner in military practice. In accordance with the already briefly mentioned primary missions of chemical support, training to officer status is accomplished in two basic profiles:

- as commanders of KC reconnaissance units and
- as commanders of units for special processing.

From this derives the fact that, in addition to scientific training, tactical and military technical training are emphasized and graduates are made capable of leading their future units.

2.2.1. Social Science Training

Social science training is spread throughout the entire course of training.

In the various social science training subjects the required knowledge and skill for subsequent employment as a commander is imparted so that he can successfully accomplish all political and military missions as a political leader and educator. The missions of future military practice are considered in both military history and military economics and military pedagogical and military psychological problems as well as in questions of political leadership and education.

2.2.2. Training in Fundamentals

Training in fundamentals gives our officer candidate solid knowledge in mathematical and scientific disciplines.

Language training — Russian is mandatory — with a second foreign language being given at the department level — is given in special sections.

Transfer of knowledge is always done from the aspect of military application and transitions into special subject training with virtually no break.

2.2.3. Training in the "Commanders of KC Reconnaissance Units" Profile

In addition to skill related training, in this profile the future officers are given good military technical and special tactical knowledge and trained in skills in various military and military technical disciplines such as in signals and combat engineer training and in armor and vehicle technical training.

They learn the working principles, performance and operational capabilities of electronic measuring and reconnaissance equipment and how to deftly use this equipment. In the course of the training process the future officer gains a truck driver's license and authorization to operate the SPW [armored personnel carrier] on land and water. Nuclear radiation reconnaissance from helicopters is practiced both theoretically and practically. In addition officer candidates receive basic knowledge in military chemical analysis.

Training is done on drill devices, trainers, functioning models and in the laboratory. During tactical training — on sand boxes in the training class or in the field — the training elements of all other training subjects are included and skills consolidated.

Training also includes imparting knowledge in electrical engineering, electronics and nuclear physics as well as the evaluation of reconnaissance data with the aid of modern computer equipment.

A high degree of independence, readiness to make decisions, readiness to take risks and physical and mental readiness is expected from commanders of KC reconnaissance units.

2.2.4. Training in the "Commanders of Units for Special Processing" Profile

Just as in the previous profile, future officers here receive skill related training in various military and military technical disciplines and a comprehensive general and special tactical training. A good deal of time is devoted to military training on the multitude of special equipment, this also including solid basic training in motor vehicle equipment. In the course of the training process the future officer gains the Class V driver's license.

The officer candidates in this profile are also given knowledge in electrical engineering, electronics and measuring equipment. They receive thorough military physics and military chemistry training in problems of deactivation and decontamination. This includes knowledge and skills in military chemical analysis which can be used elsewhere.

Practical training is done similarly to that for the previous profile on trainers, functioning models and finally in the technical training center, in the motor pool and in the field on the actual equipment which must be truly mastered in all situations.

Commanders of units for special processing must have good organizational ability and solid tactical, technical and special skill knowledge. They bear a heavy responsibility for restoring the combat power of unit scheduled for special processing. So as to be able to rapidly and deftly organize and conduct the special processing of the equipment of these units, they must have a good knowledge of this equipment and the principles of action of these units.

After passing the main examination, all officer candidates are commissioned as lieutenants. They are awarded the professional title of "graduate engineer."

In the course of training the officer candidates of our section are educated in and made capable of high physical and mental performance.

Work under more difficult conditions — wearing complete protective equipment for several hours — requires that officer candidates undergo systematic physical training. This is supported by active participation in off-duty sports. The fundament for this can be started by active sports activity in the POS [polytechnical secondary school] and EOS [expanded secondary school].

The large volume of social science, military, military technical and scientific study tasks requires strict discipline during training and self study. This must be coupled with the firm resolve to increase the knowledge gained by continued study.

We place great value on the unity of social science, military and scientific training, the goal of which is universally applicable knowledge and skills.

3. Social Life in the Section

In our section there is a very varied social work which is organized by the party and FDJ [Free German Youth] organization and all officer candidates are included in accordance with their inclinations and interests.

Thus there are film evenings, lectures and events of varying types in the company club, in the club of the officers' higher school and in the army house. The extensive library offers literature for the most varied interests. A singing group rehearses regularly.

There are close ties with our Soviet partner unit. Many procedures are jointly planned and accomplished with it. This also refers to the innovator work of our section in which the young officer candidates work creatively on the further development of our training base and are included in conceptual work.

Sports and military competitions and performance comparisons with our Soviet brothers in arms are highpoints in the social life of our section.

With the introduction of new equipment and the increasing demands on future commanders, new problems increasingly arise which must be jointly overcome by the members of our section. Thus there will arise new possibilities for the simulation of situations approximating combat, for the training of leadership tasks of chemical defense units and functioning models of new equipment which will intensify further training.

To the same degree we will improve the methodological ability of the graduates in order to accomplish with good quality the requirements of our party and to be able to give chemical defense units graduates who have good political, military and pedagogical knowledge and skills and who are capable of sternly commanding and training well the units subordinate to them.



Figure 2. SPW-40 P2 Ch



Figure 3. UAS-469 Ch reconnaissance vehicle

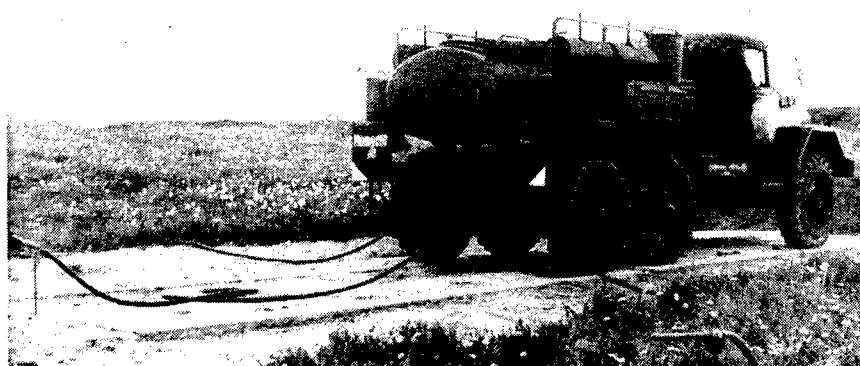


Figure 5. ARS decontamination vehicle



Figure 6. Jet engine decontamination installation in action

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EAST GERMANY

NEW NVA MEDICAL EQUIPMENT DISPLAYED

East Berlin MILITAERTECHNIK in German No 10, Oct 77 signed to press 6 Aug 77
pp 457-459

[Article by Maj D. Griep and Capt W. Knigge, M.D.: "Modern Equipment of the NVA Medical Service"]

[Text] An important prerequisite for successful medical support in modern combat is the expedient equipping of servicemen with effective means of individual medical protection as well as [equipping] units and installations with mobile functional units for the diagnosis and treatment of combat injuries. From this comes a number of requirements for medical service equipment such as:

- high functional security and reliability under extreme ambient influences and only brief operational pauses,
- simple operation under complicated working conditions,
- high performance or production capacity,
- low operational and servicing requirements,
- simple repair technologies,
- favorable transportability with high transport loading,
- good storage properties with rapid establishment of operational or working readiness,
- minimum requirements for secondary conditions such as electricity, fuel, water and the like.

In past years the medical service of the National People's Army [NVA] has continually improved its equipment. New equipment has been developed and put into service.

In the following some military medical technical products are presented which are part of the personal equipment of servicemen or of the technical equipment of the medical service.

MSP K-12 Medical Protection Packet

The MSP K-12 medical protection packet is a component of the personal equipment of all servicemen and contains means to render individual and mutual

aid when the enemy uses means of mass destruction. The necessary active agents are ready to use in the syringes having caps color-coded red, white or green according to the substance. The visible arrangement of the syringes in a pouch of durable synthetic cloth and the different colors of the caps guarantee quick, correct and reliable use under unfavorable conditions as well.

The MSP K-12 is the result of a further development of the MSP-18 and MSP K-11, with better employment conditions being achieved primarily by the use of new raw materials. The contents correspond to the present scientific highest state and are effective means of medical protection.

TPE Transporter

The TPE transporter consists of a standardized single axle trailer with box body. It is intended for transport of the field medical equipment of the battalion and can be towed by the medical vehicle. In the transporter the field medical equipment of the battalion is housed safely for transport and visible with quick access to individual material and medical means being guaranteed. By transporting the field medical equipment of the battalion in the TPE transporter, the medical vehicle can be optimally used to transport the injured.

A requirement of military practice has been satisfied with the development and introduction of the transporter.

TPE Data:

External dimensions:	4,332x1,960x2,265 mm
Interior dimensions:	2,100x1,840x1,175 mm
Empty weight:	600 kg
Allowable total weight:	1,580 kg

Medical Facilities in Portable Containers

To increase the fighting power and combat readiness of the medical service medical units of the National People's Army are increasingly equipped with mobile medical facilities in portable containers. The folding container is used as universally applicable housing for medical facilities at various command levels. Because of its construction as a container, the folding bag is suitable for motor, rail, sea and air transport.

A description of the folding container, its deployment and the most important tactical and technical data have already been given in MILITAERTECHNIK 4/77 in the presentation of the BSt-1 bloodmobile.

Presently the medical service of the National People's Army has the following medical facilities in such folding containers:

- the OP-F mobile operating facility,
- the PFL 1000/65 pharmaceutical field laboratory,

- the EFL-F epidemiological field laboratory and
- the BST-1 bloodmobile.

The advantages of operating medical facilities in a folding container as compared with the hitherto exclusively used practice of deployment of medical facilities in tents and provisional quarters are:

- higher mobility and maneuverability of medical units and facilities,
- shorter times to establish working readiness of the appropriate medical facilities,
- better spatial and work technical prerequisites for rendering medical aid, accomplishing laboratory diagnostic tests and preparing medications under combat conditions.

PFL 1000/65 Pharmaceutical Field Laboratory

The volume and structure of probable medical losses require, particularly for rendering first medical and qualified medical aid, large quantities of injection and infusion solutions. It has proven expedient to prepare these solutions in the immediate vicinity of the operational location. Prerequisites for this are mobile facilities. The injection and infusion solutions must satisfy high qualitative parameters. Sterility, freedom from pyrogens, freedom from suspended matter, the requirement for large quantities of the purest water as well as the requirements for working conditions make high technical expenditure a prerequisite for achieving the highest degree of reliability and security.

The method used, prior to the development and introduction of the PFL 1000/65, of preparing injection and infusion solutions in tents permitted, depending on the qualification of the personnel and available equipment, the preparation of about 150 to 250 liters per day. With the PFL 1000/65, on the other hand, given expert and effective utilization of available technical capabilities, 1,000 liters of sterile and apyrogenic infusion solution of differing composition can be prepared in the course of a combat day.

The PFL 1000/65 consists of three folding containers with special equipment, the W50 L/A transport vehicle, a compressed air and steam plant and a water trailer. The most important devices for the solution preparation process are the water preparation and filter devices, the filling device, the equipment for cleaning and sterilizing work devices and bottles and the regeneration set for the ion exchanger.

OP-F Mobile Operating Facility

The medical units of the National People's Army have for some time been equipped with OP-F mobile operating facilities. As compared with previous rendering of surgical aid in tents and improvised quarters, the OP-F mobile operating facility offers better working conditions and higher working comfort. Deployed, four surgical brigades can simultaneously render qualified surgical aid under favorable working conditions.

The equipping of the OP areas with devices, surgical instruments and medication, dressings, disinfectants, surgical sewing material and the like does full justice to the requirements both in variety and quantity. The medical technical equipment required for surgical operations is transportable and can also be used outside the folding body in appropriate quarters such as tents, buildings, bunkers and the like.

The inventory of the OP-F mobile operating facility includes two folding bodies with special equipment, the transport vehicles, an electrical power source, a water trailer and a transport trailer on a single axis chassis.

EFL-F Epidemiological Field Laboratory

With the development and introduction of the EFL-F epidemiological field laboratory, the technical and quantitative prerequisites for microbiological tests to diagnose pathogenic agents within the framework of hygenic-anti-epidemic support have been achieved.

The EFL-F epidemiological field laboratory is employed at the tactical and operational levels. It consists of a single folding body with special equipment, the transport vehicle and an electrical power supply. When deployed, the working units of culture medium area, laboratory and washing and sterilization facilities form a functional unit. Up to 200 samples per combat day can be processed through the working units and an expedient equipping with devices and consumables. The personnel have favorable working conditions.

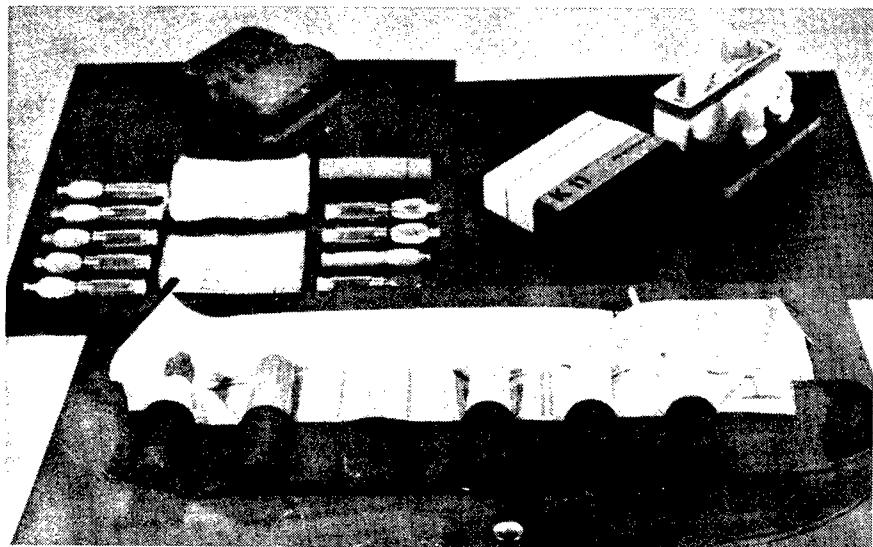


Figure 1. MSP 18, MSP K-11 and MSP K-12 medical protection packets

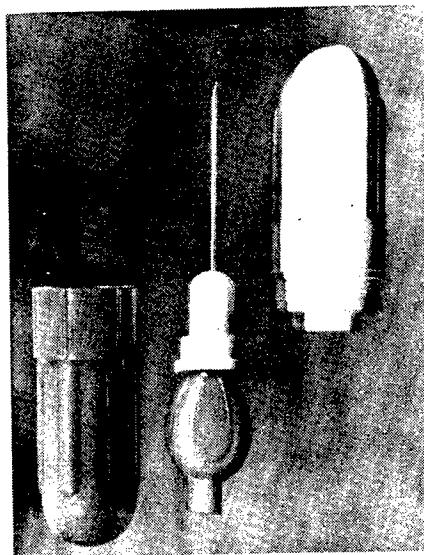


Figure 2. Plastic syringe and packing from the MSP K-12

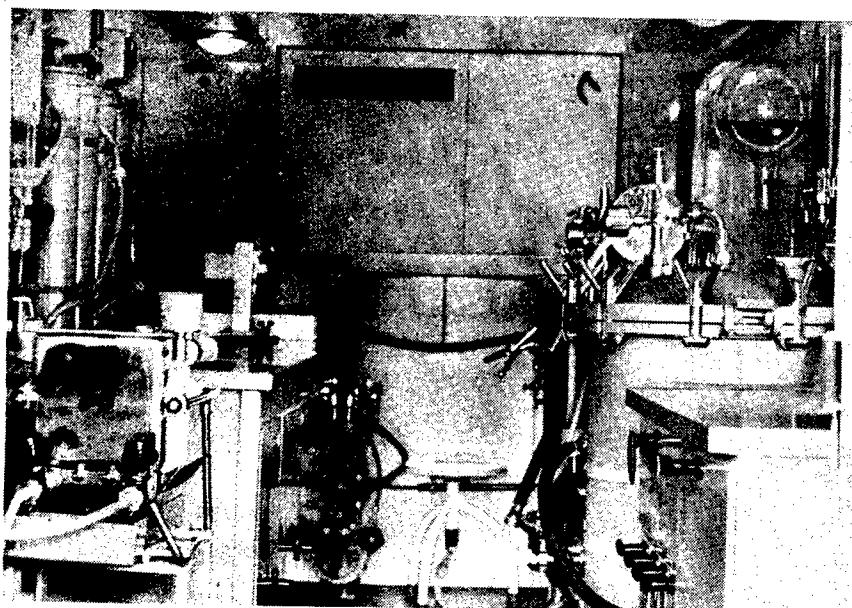


Figure 5. Interior view of a container of the PFL 1000/65

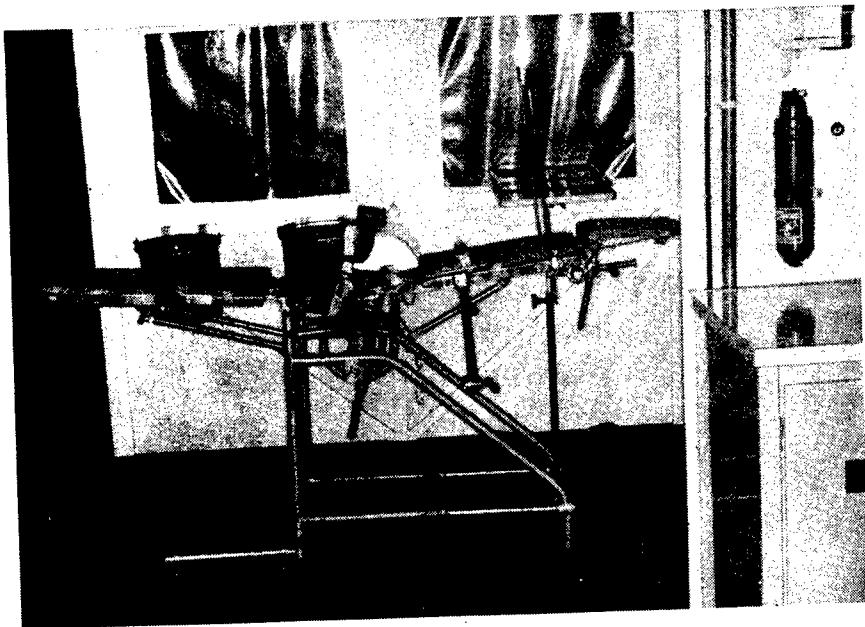


Figure 6. Working position in the OP-F

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EAST GERMANY

BRIEFS

SED INFLUENCE ON FDJ--As announced by Wolfgang Herger, chief of the youth department in the SED Central Committee, in NEUER WEG [East Berlin Vol 32 No 21, 1977 signed to press 27 Oct 77 pp 929-934], the periodical for SED functionaries, the SED intends to increase its influence on ideological training in the FDJ. For this purpose more than 52,000 specially trained SED members are to be assigned as "propagandists" in the FDJ educational circles during the 1977/78 school year. Herger emphasized that "higher demands than ever before" had to be made on the ideological indoctrination work among the FDJ youth. One of the most important tasks of the party is the constant strengthening of the "Marxist-Leninist class consciousness" and the social sense of responsibility of the youth. In this connection the SED functionary admitted that young people frequently complained that at the indoctrination sessions much of the talk was way above their heads. Therefore, Herger advised the propagandists of the importance of "promoting an interesting exchange of opinions concerning the party and creating a trusting, comradely relationship with the young people." [Text] [Bonn IWE-TAGESDIENST in German No 216/217, 10-11 Nov 77 pp 2-3]

NVA APC CREW COMPOSITION--The Soviet armored personnel carrier BMP designed for a crew of 11 men is also being introduced into the motorized rifle units of the GDR's "National People's Army" (NVA) in increasing numbers. In order to use the combat vehicle and its weapons in the optimal manner, according to the GDR concept, a third of the 9-man crew in the NVA consists of NCO's. These are the assault vehicle commander and squad leader, the gunner, and the driver. The NCO's are extended term enlistees with an obligation of at least three years of service. They are trained at one of the four NCO academies of the NVA ground forces. The training includes the four-week "military basic training" and the five-month NCO training in the assigned speciality. The other six crew members are draftees with a service obligation of 18 months. At the end of their basic training, which is likewise 4 weeks, they join the BMP crew. Armed with the "Kalashnikov" assault rifle, a light machine gun (7.62 mm RPK) and a bazooka (RPG-7) they initially fire out of the hatches in the rear of the BMP. As soon as conditions warrant, they dismount and continue the battle on foot. As a rule the assault vehicle commander also dismounts and takes command of the squad. The gunner in the BMP, which follows the squad from cover to cover, supports the squad with all fire power. In every third BMP the platoon commander rides along as the tenth man. [Text] [Frankfurt/Main SOLDAT UND TECHNIK in German Vol 20, No 11, Nov 77 p 606]

HUNGARY

HUNGARIAN MESSAGES ON GREAT OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Nov 77 p 3 AU

["On the 60th Great October Anniversary; Hungarian Leaders' Greetings Message"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losoncz; chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers sent the following greetings message to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, and to Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, in Moscow:

Dear Comrades:

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, as well as on behalf of our people and ourselves, we send you and, in your persons, to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and the fraternal Soviet people, comradely greetings and best wishes on the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Six decades ago under the leadership of its Leninist party the Russian proletariat crushed tsarism, overthrew the rule of the exploiting classes and created the first socialist state of the world. Through this magnificent historical deed capitalist world hegemony has ceased and a new era has begun in which, in the radiance of Lenin's revolutionary ideals, mankind has been irresistibly forging ahead on the path of peace, democracy and socialism.

Under extremely difficult conditions in the struggle against the internal counterrevolution and foreign intervention and the victorious Great Fatherland War against Hitlerite Fascism, the Soviet people have defended the October achievements and their socialist fatherland and have faithfully

fulfilled their historical mission: by assuming tremendous sacrifices, they enabled the liberated peoples to enter the path of progress and socialism.

Since the establishment of Soviet rule the Soviet people have achieved a development of extraordinary dimensions and pace; in their country an advanced socialist society has been built, the sciences and culture have come to flourish, socialist democracy has unfolded and an emancipated historical community of the Soviet Union's peoples has developed and entered the era of communist construction. The new constitution of the Soviet Union faithfully reflects these historical results of the Soviet people. In six decades the Soviet Union has become the leading country of the world, and this rightly elicits the sincere respect of all true warriors of socialism and universal human progress and millions of people desirous of peace throughout the world.

All great results of the Hungarian people's revolutionary path are closely linked to the ideals and effect of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The founding of our communist party, the establishment of the 1919 Republic of Councils and the fighting of a hundred thousand Hungarian internationalists alongside the Russian revolutionaries were our people's first response to the beckoning voice of October. The October ideals inspired our people's best representatives in the struggle against fascism and war. Our people's struggle over many centuries for national independence and social progress has triumphed through the utilization of the possibilities that had developed as a result of the Soviet Union's victorious liberation struggle. The successes of our socialist fatherland are inseparable from our profound friendship and cooperation, based on mutual advantage, with the Soviet Union and the selfless assistance of the Soviet people. The work competition movement honoring the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution initiated by the working people of the Csepel Iron and Metal Works, which has assumed countrywide proportions, was conceived in the spirit of our people's creative zeal, socialist patriotism and internationalist mentality. Our party, government and people are determined to strengthen further the indissoluble and fraternal friendship between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union.

The Hungarian people as a body join you in celebrating the jubilee. It is our heartfelt wish that you may attain additional great successes in building communism, in making the Soviet Union flourish, in your noble activity to make the Soviet people prosper and in preserving world peace.

Long live 7 November, the holiday of progressive mankind;

Long live the Soviet people bent on communist construction and their leading force, the CPSU;

Long live eternal fraternal friendship between the Hungarian and Soviet People!

Foreign minister Frigyes Puja in a message greeted Soviet foreign minister Andrey Gromyko on the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Greetings messages have been sent by the National Trade Union Council to the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions; the KISZ Central Committee to the Komsomol Central Committee; and the Presidium of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society to the Presidium of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society. In addition, several social and mass organizations greeted their Soviet sister organizations on the occasion of the anniversary.

CSO: 2500

HUNGARY

'NEPSZAVA' CARRIES GYENES ARTICLE MARKING OCTOBER REVOLUTION

Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 6 Nov 77 p 5 AU

[Article by MSZMP Central Committee secretary Andras Gyenes : "A Historical Change of Fortune"]

[Excerpt] Internationalism and Peace

The content and practical manifestations of proletarian internationalism have constantly developed and grown richer in the past decades. When the Soviet Union existed alone as a socialist country, the internationalist collaboration of the communists manifested itself primarily in their assumption of fraternal solidarity with the young Soviet power struggling to survive and grow stronger. Through the fact that the Soviet Union has become a world power as well as the coming about of the world socialist system and the worldwide forging ahead of the ideals of socialism, proletarian internationalism has acquired new meaning; and the significance of mutual solidarity has intensified in the collaboration of the revolutionary forces. The effectiveness of the struggle waged for socialism on a world scale, the accomplishment of the peace and security of mankind and the continued progress of the process of detente depend greatly on the collaboration and concerted action of the communist and workers parties.

From the first moment of its establishment, the Soviet state and, from their birth, the socialist countries have been striving to create favorable international conditions for their society-shaping activities. One of their goals following from this is to wage the class struggle against the world capitalist system by means of a political and ideological struggle in a peaceful economic competition and not in a thermonuclear war threatening human civilization with destruction. For this very reason, while serving the direct interests of peoples, the socialist countries' foreign policy coincides with the aspirations of the masses struggling for social progress, since it creates better conditions also for their struggle, while it is objectively consistent with the interests of mankind.

Also, the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution meant, from that time on, the existence of the socialist and capitalist social systems

simultaneously and alongside each other in the world. From the beginning, the young Soviet state has been striving for the prevalence of a policy of peaceful coexistence. Parallel with the growth of the forces of socialism, imperialism was gradually compelled to accept this principle. In an economic, political and social sense alike, the process of detente that has developed following the prevalence of the principle of peaceful coexistence is beneficial from the viewpoint of the struggle of the international workers class and the national liberation movements, if only for the reason that it restrains the aggressiveness of imperialism and the international bourgeoisie and makes resorting to extreme measures more difficult. However, the favorable effect of detente and peaceful coexistence manifest themselves also in the fact that questions of social development come to the fore to a greater extent, while the example of the socialist countries makes a stronger impact through the development of specific relations.

The results of the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries, including our country, manifest themselves in the highly significant changes that have taken place primarily in the relationship among the European countries. Bilateral and multilateral agreements among countries with different social systems--thus also the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe--have opened a new chapter in relations among the countries of the continent and are highly significant for the world as a whole. The socialist countries are continuing their efforts toward consolidating and further developing these relations.

The results of the historical development of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries have created also the military-defense force needed for their security. Their proposals aimed at freezing the arms race and at disarmament are guided not by a fear of being outstripped militarily, but by the objective of preventing the senseless wasting of material means and intellectual capacity and averting the danger of a catastrophe threatening the existence of the entire world. That is why they are working for an acceptance of the principle of renouncing force, a prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons and universal disarmament at every possible international forum.

The decisive changes that have taken place in the social and political pattern of the world in the past six decades are inseparable from the existence and international impact of the first socialist state. Along their entire historical path, the Soviet Union and its communist party fought in the vanguard of social progress and accomplished the most for the ascent, peace and security of mankind. That is why the Hungarian communists and our people as a whole look with great respect and esteem upon the country of the Great October and salute it on the occasion of the outstanding anniversary.

CSO: 2500

HUNGARY

MINISTRY DISCREDITS AUTHOR OF "SAVE GAS, NOT LIVES' ARTICLE

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 15 Oct 77 p 4

[An article "Once Again: 'Two Deciliters of Gasoline'--The Investigation of the Health Ministry is Finished." For related articles see JPRS 70087, 3 Nov 1977, No 1468 of this series, pp 29-34]

[Text] A report titled "Two Deciliters of Gasoline", written by Istvan Nemere, appeared in the 1 September issue of ELET ES IRODALOM concerning the National Ambulance Service [OMSZ]. The report discussed whether the ambulance comes in time when it is needed. The author said that the incentive-based remuneration system, favoring fuel saving and thus leading to lower speeds on the part of the drivers works against speedy arrivals of ambulances. In the 21 September issue of this newspaper Dr Bela Bencze, the president of the OMSZ replied to these allegations. Our 22 September issue printed our out-of-town reporters' observations. In these, the megyes' ambulance services aired their views of the report. The last sentence of our report promised to return to the matter after the official investigation.

We were notified yesterday afternoon by the Ministry of Health that the investigation is finished. The main findings of the investigation follow.

Dr Bela Bencze's report to the ministry contains the following observations: Istvan Nemere claims that the NYSA cars that comprise the majority of the OMSZ are not suitable for life-saving. It is true that there are more suitable cars than the NYSA but they may not be faster or absorb shocks better. The NYSA's are 4-wheel drive vehicles and their interiors are roomy enough for medical procedures. The Mercedeses used by OMSZ, on rough terrain, are not any better than the NYSA's. The UAZ cars are better at rough surfaces but are less satisfactory in other aspects. The annual replacement--300-400 new cars--is not easily available from the capitalist markets. Of the cars available from the socialist markets, the NYSA's are the most satisfactory in our country and its parts supply situation is relatively untroubled. Experiments are nevertheless being done with other cars such as the Skoda and the Soviet Latviya. 400 NYSA cars were scheduled to be replaced this year but only 20 arrived, therefore, the existing fleet, which was to be mustered out, was overhauled and kept in use.

"Two Deciliters of Gasoline" claims that fuel saving detracts from life saving. Since this claim created the greatest unease, we quote the ministry's position verbatim.

"The population can see and experience everyday that the ambulances are able to have the speed and maneuvering capability necessary for the job. The statement that the drivers receive bonuses for fuel saving is false. Our view has always been that this would be incompatible with the task of an ambulance. Naturally, after the primacy of life saving, we regard thrift mandatory. Therefore, where consumption is high, its reasons must be looked into and the situation must change. In 1976 when we reviewed the bonus system we found that although the highest fuel consumption occurred in Gyor Megye, the drivers there got more bonuses than the ones in Komarom Megye whose drivers used the least fuel."

The fuel norms were reviewed by the Ministry of Transportation and Postal Affairs whose spokesman, Dr Istvan Tozser, observes: "The article shows a complete lack of understanding of the regulations and the facts. The anomalies mentioned in it are not borne out by the practice. Because of this, we regard the article unsupported and therefore we disagree with its contents." This opinion was attached to a detailed analysis.

Istvan Nemere claims that the Budapest ambulance service is being developed to the detriment of the rest of the country. The Ministry of Health replies to this by saying that since 1948 all the building in the Service occurred in the country and the service is identical everywhere. It is further a fact that the load is higher at Budapest.

The investigation covered the specific examples that were aired in the article "Two Deciliters of Gasoline." The writer states it as a personal experience that in the fall of 1973, a 15-km trip to an accident took 16 minutes. He feels that the trip should have taken 8 minutes at the most. The trip report in question shows the distance as 19.6 kms. For this distance to have taken 15 minutes at night in a residential area the ambulance must have had to make 100 kms/hr at times. The 8 minutes recommended by the writer is completely unrealistic.

The shocking incident of the child who fell out of an upper-story window took place on 18 May 1977. The station received the report at 1747. The ambulance left at 1748. It was ordered back at 1749 because a new telephone report said that a passenger car on the scene took the child away. The author claims that the child was taken away by the passenger car because they could not keep waiting for the ambulance. In reality the ambulance was not late since hardly had it started it was ordered back. The most shocking part is not the changing of the facts but that the death of the child was connected to the parents' willingness to help. The injuries were of such magnitude that the quickest and the most expert medical intervention would not have held out little hope to save the child.

"Another personal experience of the writer is the cooling of the incubator holding the premature infants. This had such an effect on him that [as soon as he noticed it] the very next day he resigned his job. The truth is that in the 2 months preceding the author's resignation no premature babies were transported. The case described took place on 7 January 1976, more than a year before the resignation. Two babies were carried from the Esztergom hospital to the premature ward of the Tatabanya hospital. On the trip report, the author did not report the malfunctioning of the incubator even though this was part of his duties. The driver, however, recalled during the investigation that there was trouble with the incubator during the trip. Further, the writer does not mention that there was an "isolation blanket" available in the ambulance which retains 80-85 percent of the heat radiated by the human body and thus protects from cooling. He could also have called, by radio, another unit."

The quick and thorough investigation by the Ministry of Health--whose findings are printed here only in part due to lack of space--is reassuring. Since it investigated only the allegations in the "Two Deciliters of Gasoline," it does not evaluate the totality of OMSZ activities.

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CSO: 2500

HUNGARY

BRIEFS

ANNIVERSARY CABLE TO NETO--On the occasion of the second anniversary of the establishment of the Angolan People's Republic, president Pal Losonczi of Hungary has sent a telegram of greetings to President Agostinho Neto of Angola, congratulating the Angolan people on their anniversary. [Text] [Budapest Radio in English to Europe 1200 GMT 11 Nov 77 LD]

CSO: 2500

LONG-TERM TRENDS IN POLISH-FRG RELATIONS VIEWED

Warsaw TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish No 43, 23 Oct 77 pp 1, 2

[Article by Andrzej Micewski: "Paris-Bonn-Warsaw"]

[Excerpt] Normalization of state relations between Poland and the FRG took place almost eight years after the French-West German agreement. The membership of Poland and the FRG in different military-political blocs predetermined that the two countries would also follow different routes toward coming closer, which could only take place on the wave of detente in East-West relations. The further development of mutual relations is possible also in connection with detente. The societal sphere of normalization between Poland and the FRG has been smaller, although it is impossible not to say that certain political phenomena in the FRG stir disquiet also in Poland. The phenomenon of the extremists, who do not, we are told, include even one percent of the voters, astonish us with the intensification of uncommonly brutal violence, especially in the case of the terrorists. More food for thought is provided by the shift to the right of the entire German political scene, with the simultaneous growth of differentiation within all three West German parties represented in the Bundestag. The social tensions emerging in outline in the proverbially "wealthy FRG" also cause concern. Thus, despite a clearly progressing normalization of state relations between Poland and the FRG, whose expression will be the only temporarily delayed return visit of Helmut Schmidt to Poland to see Edward Gierek, we also see potential dangers within the FRG.

Perhaps we speak less than the French about the West Germans in general terms, and more often about them in connection with their division into the governing Social-Liberal coalition and the opposition Christian-Democrats. Let us say it honestly, the opposition is growing in strength, and at the same time significant factions within it have a tendency to minimize the significance of the agreements undertaken with Poland, especially the definitive resolution of the matter of the Oder-Neisse boundary. They speak more willingly about the imperfection of the formulations in Polish-West German agreements than about the obligation of both sides to be faithful to both their letter and their spirit. Acceptance of the principle "Pacta sunt servanda" [Agreements are to be kept], with the simultaneous and constant raising of reservations and their linking to the Declaration of the Bundestag

and the judgment of the Constitutional Tribunal of the FRG, objectively subverts in the eyes of German opinion the gravity of the agreements. Nevertheless, fidelity to agreements seems to be a key matter in Warsaw-Bonn relations. As the Polish saying has it, here the better is an enemy of the good, meaning in this case, of that which is simply realistic. It is still worse when certain groups minimize the significance of the agreements while simultaneously raising the matter of the defense of human rights. Although we consider the matter of human rights to be fundamental in the contemporary world, we still could not understand a political ploy based on opposing to them the matter of the post-war boundaries of our country, which have been recognized in international agreements.

It is clear that similar charges cannot be levelled at the governing Social-Liberal coalition. In the weekly *VORWARTS*, which its editor Friedheim Merz sends me after our long acquaintance, an ample section of materials about our country was recently included. There was only one critical voice, and that was the pen of our tried friend, Ludwig Zimmerer. The article was devoted to the decrease in influence of the Church in Poland. Without going into this rather debatable matter, let us state that almost every year brings up this questionable matter, but that almost every year brings changes not all necessarily pointing in the same direction. Without denying manifestations of laicization, it does not seem that this has been in past years exactly the center of our ideological life.

Moreover, I find that things are going well when we can speak about such nuances in Polish-West German affairs. This means that many other important matters are not going too badly. Matters in the FRG which worry us constitute more of a prospective danger than an actual political one. And anyway, even there development can still go in different directions.

CSO: 2600

POLAND

'LE MONDE' CITES 'ZYCIE WARSZAWY' ATTACK ON POLISH EDITOR RAKOWSKI

Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Nov 77 p 4 LD

[Manuel Lucbert dispatch: "The Daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY Attacks Gierek's Colleague, Party Central Committee Member Rakowski"]

[Text] Vienna--Are factional struggles--an endemic disease affecting the Polish United Workers Party (PZPR)--about to begin again in Poland? One would think so from the attack launched on Tuesday 8 November by the large circulation daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY against Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, chief editor of the weekly POLITYKA and member of the PZPR Central Committee. In any event it seems a sign that there is a controversy over economic policy in Warsaw at present.

Mr Rakowski, who has excellent knowledge of German questions and is open to dialog even though he is a staunch communist, has made the publication which he has run for many years into one of the best newspapers in the East. His flexibility allowed him to gain the confidence of the first secretary Mr Gierek since 1970, after being a supporter of Mr Gomulka in the previous period. Thus, by attacking Mr Rakowski, the editors of ZYCIE WARSZAWY have tackled an "untouchable." In view of the links between the chief editor of POLITYKA and the party leadership, we may wonder if it is not the first secretary himself who is being aimed at through him, or at least some of his close economic advisers.

In the latest issue of his weekly Mr Rakowski warned against excessive centralization. This, he explained, curbs initiative and thwarts feelings of personal responsibility. He advocated thorough decentralization which, in his view, would have the advantage of restoring the faculty of initiative to executives and would be a way to resolve economic problems.

The fight against bureaucratism is certainly a good thing, ZYCIE WARSZAWY replied Tuesday in an article signed by an Institute of Social Science official attached to the Central Committee. But there is centralism and centralism and Mr Rakowski, in the newspaper's opinion, did not distinguish clearly between excessive bureaucratic centralization and the kind of centralism whose "social justification lies in the socialist system." Extreme

decentralization may have "anarchic consequences," according to the author, and the direction in which this debasing of principles leads can only be revisionist, from this "decentralized" socialism it is but a short stop to "market economy" socialism, ZYCIE WARSZAWY declares.

CSO: 3100

ROMANIA

'SCINTEIA' ON DISARMAMENT DEBATES WITHIN UNGA SESSION

Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 27 Oct 77 AU

[AGERPRES heading: "Enlarging Arsenals Cannot Lead to Security"]

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Oct AGERPRES--In a commentary on disarmament debates within the current UN General Assembly session, the daily SCINTEIA stresses in its 27 October issue the usefulness of the UN Secretary-General's report on the consequences of the arms race. Offering a concrete basis for discussions, this report, producing in a rigorously scientific spirit a comprehensive picture of the noxious effects of the arms race, represents a valuable document allowing for a broad information of the public opinion on the current situation of arming.

As is known, the report was drawn up by a team of experts, at a Romanian initiative which confirms anew the interest with which Romania views the disarmament issues, her position vis-a-vis the need for halting the arms race and achieving general disarmament, nuclear above all.

As a matter of fact, Romania stressed again, during the debates in the Political and Security Committee, the outstanding importance of the General Assembly special session of May-June, next year, devoted to disarmament. In Romania's outlook, the special session should round off with the adoption of the following documents: a declarations [plural as received] on disarmament to analyze the existing situation in the arms race and disarmament negotiations, and to set principles of negotiation, their objectives and priorities, the tactics and strategy of disarmament negotiations, irrespective of the forum they are conducted in, a spaced out programme of actions to comprise the set of disarmament measures, both nuclear and conventional, approaching these subject-matters from the simple to the complex, and ultimately conducive to the conclusion of a general and complete disarmament treaty under severe and efficient international control, a document covering the negotiation structures, that should create viable bodies with full authority, flexible and relying on democratic procedures and work methods, offering to all states concerned the possibility to participate on equal footing in the disarmament negotiations.

Referring then to the direct relation and mutual influence of arms race and security, the paper considers that far from leading to states' security, the arms race, nuclear arming first of all, accounts for a fundamental factor of heightening mistrust and tension, a brake in the path of political detente.

The imperative of disarmament is the more burning as the spiral of the arms race deprives the productive ends of huge material and human resources, under conditions of continually deepening economic gaps and underdevelopment affecting two thirds of mankind. Likewise, the paper points to the negative effects of the arms race also on the developed countries.

That is why, to immediately start negotiating concrete and efficient disarmament measures is a must, beneficial to all states and peoples, irrespective of their development level, system or potential.

CSO: 2020

ROMANIA

JEWISH COMMUNITIES EXPENSES FOR YEAR DETAILED

Bucharest REVISTA CULTULUI MOZAIC in Romanian 15 Sep 77 p 5

[Text] The year 5737 was one of significant achievements in the life of our community. These achievements have been made known to the members of the communities and of the synagogues by placards placed in the temples and synagogues in the country. In this way, each person can learn the nature and amount of the revenues and also the volume and destination of the money spent.

We are giving our readers some items from the expenses column. Repairs of temples, synagogues and buildings of the Federation of Jewish Communities and of the individual communities which were damaged by the earthquake--3,013,000 lei; repairs to synagogues, chapels, community headquarters, cemetery walls, etc., (continuing projects)--1,406,000 lei; subsidies given to small communities so that they can carry on their activity under good conditions--925,000 lei; expenses for publishing REVISTA CULTULUI MOZAIC and the Luah [calendar]--778,000 lei; Talmud Torah religious instruction--576,000 lei; expenses connected with traditional holiday celebrations--390,000 lei.

All the expenses for Jewish religious and cultural institutions are covered solely by the Federation of Jewish Communities without any financial support from the Joint [American Joint Distribution Committee] or other organizations outside the country. The revenues come from the contributions of members, the sale of matzoth and wine, special contributions for holidays and family events, contributions for the maintenance of cemeteries, rents on property owned by the Federation, etc.

The report contains interesting information on the activity of social assistance to fellow Jews who are elderly, sick, or without families. In this category there are 7,315 persons who receive different types of aid--according to the needs of each person--money, household effects, food, medicine, assistance for the purchase of fuel, etc. The 11 kosher restaurants belonging to the community served an average of 2,432 meals each day over the past year. There are 10 homes for the aged, with 194 persons living in them. The reports posted in all the communities specify the sums spent on each one of these activities which are carried on with the financial support of the Joint and with a large annual contribution from the Federation of Jewish Communities.

ROMANIA

JIU VALLEY MINERS PLEDGE TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Oct 77 p 1

[Text] On 30 September 1977 there was a plenum of the Petrosani Municipality Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, with the party activ of the entire Jiu Valley, which analyzed and discussed the tasks assigned to party, mass, and public organs and organizations and to the councils of working people in the mining enterprises for the complete fulfillment of the plan indicators for this year and the entire Five-Year Plan, in the light of the guidelines given by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on the occasion of his visit to the Jiu Valley and the speeches delivered at the recent work conference of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

On this occasion, a telegram addressed to the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party was adopted in an atmosphere of strong animation. The telegram said:

The party activ, in the name of all the communists in the Jiu Valley coal basin, reports to you, esteemed comrade secretary general, that for the purpose of implementing the tasks of the 1977 plan and recouping lags occurring in the production of coal, technical and organizational measures have been assured for the normal development of the production activity under conditions of the four-shift work schedule, the improvement of the program for the mechanization of mines for the 1976-1980 period, the re-assignment of a large number of workers from auxiliary sectors to directly productive underground jobs, the establishment of special teams for work underground, for installing, maintaining and repairing equipment, and the spending in directly productive activity of at least 50 percent of the work time of the technical-engineering personnel in the technical and technological services of the mining units. Measures were taken to implement the decision of the congress of Working Peoples Councils on the reduction of the number of technical, economic, specialized, and administrative personnel, by the better planning [rationalizarea] of their activity, thus making it possible for them to work in the production sectors.

Expressing feelings of gratitude and satisfaction on the part of all residents of the Jiu Valley--Romanians, Hungarians, and Germans--the telegram expresses, from the bottom of our hearts, warm thanks to the leadership of the party and the state and to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for their special and constant concern for raising the standard of living of the miners of the country--a vanguard detachment of our working class--and of the other categories of workers and of all the people.

We inform you, the telegram continued, that your directives concerning the improvement of trade activity and the activity of supplying the population with agricultural, food, and industrial products and the perfection of activity in the field of medical and health care have been put into practice. The measures prescribed for the development of the material base of education and culture and of rest and recreation conditions for workers are being implemented.

In conclusion, the telegram says: We will fight with all consistency and responsibility to assure the continued strengthening of the leading role of the party organizations, the more emphasized increasing of the capacity for mobilizing the masses to perform the tasks assigned to them, to fulfill the plan under the best conditions, to give the country as much coal as possible, of superior quality, thus increasing our contribution to the rapid development of the national economy and to the advancement of Romania on the path of progress and communist civilization.

CSO: 2700

ROMANIA

BRIEFS

RESTORATION OF SYNAGOGUE--A happy event has taken place in the life of the Jewish community in Romania: the dedication of the Iesua Tova Synagogue on Nikos Beloiannis Street, one of the Jewish buildings which was badly damaged by the earthquake of 4 March 1977. This is the oldest synagogue existing today in the city of Bucharest. The synagogue is attended by foreign tourists and visitors since it is near the Intercontinental, Athenee Palace, Lido, and Ambasador hotels and other hotels. The stimulus for rebuilding the synagogue came from His Eminence Chief Rabbi Dr Moses Rosen who exerted all his effort to make it possible to complete the work by the New Year so that the faithful could worship in the synagogue just as in other years. The Federation of Jewish Communities provided the necessary funds and high quality technical assistance. Encouraged by the support received, the synagogue committee went into action. Two prominent Jewish personalities of this generation, Chief Rabbi Rosen and His Eminence Dr Immanuel Jakobovits, chief rabbi of England, a delegation from the U.S. United Jewish Appeal and some foreign tourists were present at the dedication ceremonies. [Excerpts] [Bucharest REVISTA CULTULUI MOZAIC in Romanian 15 Oct 77 p 1]

CSO: 2700

YUGOSLAVIA

PROBLEM OF SFRY INTRANATIONAL CULTURAL RELATIONS ANALYZED

Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0645 GMT 8 Nov 77 LD

[Report: "Associated Labor and the Development of Intranational Relations, seventh contribution to the series--Predrag Matvejevic: Intranational Relations in Culture"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Deliberations about interrepublican cultural links and their technology will remain abstract if we neglect the actual state of affairs and the relations in our society--economic, national and political relations in general. I believe that without an appropriate feeling of togetherness, that is to say without a common Yugoslav feeling, we cannot promote any mutual relations. This is especially true of our cultural relations, said Predrag Matvejevic in his paper on intranational relations in culture.

The basis for this can no longer be provided by a broadminded and naive Slavhood [Slavenstvo] on last century's pattern or the romantic Yugoslavhood [Jugoslavenstvo] of the utopian (Illyric) or unitarist type. Without a feeling that goes beyond the framework of appropriate specific features--not denying in this context specific features as such or belittling their genuine significance--one cannot provide the foundations for the idea of togetherness itself and so establish authentic mutual cooperation.

This provides an opportunity to ask what is the relationship between Yugoslav cultures and the Yugoslav culture. Does the latter exist and is it entitled to exist? Can joint social foundations, experience inherent in the revolution and in postrevolutionary construction, self-management organization, our specific position in the world, and our relations with the world (especially since 1948) lay down and shape togetherness in culture and impart to our cultures specific Yugoslav characteristics?

Dwelling on the stages of mutual (interrepublican) ties, both political and cultural, which we have undergone since the end of the war, matvejevic said that the settling of accounts with Zhdanovism, which policy was applied in the settling of accounts with Zhdanovism, which policy was applied in the fifties on a general Yugoslav plane, can be said to have been our greatest

joint cultural achievement since the war. Self-management provided positive encouragement to individualization of individual cultures. In the second half of the sixties and at the beginning of the seventies, we also witnessed various crises on the plane of economic-political and cultural relations. On the one hand this was due to the difficulties of the affirmation of the parts within the framework of the community as a whole, and on the other to the vestiges of old feelings and particularism (of the separatist and hegemonist type). For many people the notion of Yugoslav culture became synonymous with the culture of unitarization. Many links between national cultures suddenly weakened or were reduced to formal and official manifestations.

A theoretical analysis in depth of these manifestations was, by and large, lacking. The notion that cultural characteristics are confirmed through the separation of one's own culture found many supporters.

However, not all the blame can be laid at the door of the attempts made by some centralists. In view of certain experiences, it can be said that not in all cases was the fear of unitarization groundless. (This applies primarily to national cultures of the Macedonians, Monetenegrins, Moslems, but other Yugoslav nations and nationalities and the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes too were not spared throughout their history of similar attempts vis-a-vis stranger cultures and more powerful nations.

However, fears of this kind suit particularism and parochialism, and render difficult and frustrate more broadly based syntheses.

In many instances the ignorance of essential historic and cultural determinants in the neighboring republic or nation is of staggering proportions (in which context the knowledge of one's own traditions or their critical evaluation is usually not up to mark either). Of course, this makes a serious discussion an impossibility. Unless culture makes a vigorous effort to diagnose our overall situation, both in the social and the cultural sense, one cannot expect valuable results, and the results of hushing up the things or of closing one's eyes to reality are usually serious if not disastrous.

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END